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Established 1887

Death Toll at 110 In Widest Floods In U.S. History

NEW YORK, June 25.—Eastern North America's first killer storm, 1972 was known today to have caused 110 deaths, and it was feared that more bodies would be found in the mud of broken houses, tossed cars and other debris as floodwaters receded in the states. The flooding was called by one expert the most severe in U.S. history. It was the second major flood disaster in North America in two years. Flash floods in the Rapid River, S.D., area killed more than 100 there June 10 and 11, but though that death toll was high, this past week's storm and rising waters caused the biggest geographic area ever hit by one U.S. tempest.

The known fatalities included 10 in Cuba, off the southeastern United States, 9 in Florida, 2 in North Carolina, 17 in Virginia, 1 in Maryland, 40 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Delaware, 1 in New Jersey and 11 in New York, as north as Rochester, on the shores of Lake Ontario opposite Canada.

As hundreds of thousands of people sought to regain access to their homes and as others buried their dead, a dispute on governmental levels flared over President Nixon's designation of five states as disaster areas—a move designed to expedite emergency federal aid. Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, the hardest hit state, complained: "It seems that most of the financial load will fall on the back of the state instead of a federal government."

Just Can't Cope
After an emergency meeting of the governors of the five states, Shapp said, the region's governors will go to Washington to see Mr. Nixon and "suggest immediate changes in federal disaster laws." He added: "All of us are finding that states just can't cope with this major disaster."

He estimated damage in Pennsylvania alone as topping \$1 billion, and called it "undoubtedly the worst disaster in the history of the state"—which suffered the nation's highest flood on May 31, 1889, when 2,200 died in the Johnstown flood.

Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia said his state's losses at \$180 million, the highest damage level in Virginia history. In New York, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said damage was estimated at at least \$1 billion, most of it in Albany County, in the "Southern" area making up one-fifth of the state.

In Maryland, curfews and states of emergency were declared in parts along the Susquehanna River. In addition to Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia, Florida had been declared

a disaster area by the President after it took the brunt of the storm, then a hurricane dubbed "Agnes," as it slammed into the United States from the Cuba area.

Hurricane Agnes lost wind force over Georgia's rural areas and was downgraded to the status of a tropical storm, but it picked up enough wind strength—and water—to increase its havoc as it sped north.

Probe Is Asked
Rep. John Heinz 3d, R., Pa., said he would seek a congressional investigation of why the National Weather Service failed to predict the floods in the Middle Atlantic states.

Paul Jacoby, chief meteorologist of the weather service, denied that its forecasts were to blame for the storm's damage level in the Middle Atlantic states. He said that Agnes had taken a capricious turn which no one could have foreseen.

The service issued a new flood warning today for northern and central New Jersey, because of new rainstorms there, but Civil Defense officials in the state said they expected no serious new flooding.

In general, floodwaters were expected to recede in the Middle Atlantic area by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

The characterization of the flooding caused by Agnes as the most widespread in a single storm in U.S. history came from Robert White, head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which oversees the National Weather Service.

"We believe the flooding from the Ohio, Great Lakes, New York is the most extensive in the country's history," he said.

Other Big Floods
In addition to this tempest, the sudden storm in Rapid River and the disaster in Johnstown, Pa., other deadly floods in the United States have included those which killed 720 along the Ohio and Indiana Rivers in 1913, an unknown figure in the hundreds along the Mississippi, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in 1937, 74 in northern California and Oregon in 1955 and 17 in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas and northern Mexico in 1967. A 1937 Mississippi Valley flood left 700,000 homeless.

Among the estimated 250,000 evacuees who fled their homes in this onslaught of water from the sky and the rivers was Pennsylvania's governor himself, Mr. Shapp, who fled out of the executive mansion in Harrisburg, the state capital, when floodwaters reached ceiling level on the building's first floor.

The hardest-hit town in Pennsylvania was Wilkes-Barre, where—as in other communities—volunteers had sought to stem rising river waters with sandbag dikes. Wilkes-Barre's 56,000 inhabitants



SANDBAGGERS—Volunteer workers reinforcing dike against flood waters in Olean, N.Y.



SEEING FOR HIMSELF—President Nixon studies flood damage near Harrisburg, Pa., through window of a helicopter Saturday. He toured the Maryland-Pennsylvania area.

had to be evacuated, however, when the dikes failed to hold. They sought refuge on higher ground, away from the overflowing Susquehanna River. The river had reached a level of almost twice its flood stage.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city after Philadelphia, also was menaced by floods, but the steel-making city was spared

when waters receded on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where they join and flow into the Ohio River.

Although not proclaimed a disaster area, Wheeling, W. Va., southwest of Pittsburgh, was hard hit, with all of Wheeling Island under water. Although several thousand persons live there, almost none evacuated that section

of the city. They are accustomed to being flooded.

There were a few reports of looting in some flood areas, but National Guardsmen, Army reservists and extra police put on special duty had little difficulty to cope with.

Their main task was safeguarding the lives of citizens taken (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Paris-Bonn Division Seen

'6' Aides Seeking Unity Today on Pound Float

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 25 (UPI)—Finance ministers from the six Common Market countries will meet in Luxembourg tomorrow to try to forge a joint response to Britain's decision to float the pound.

At stake is both the monetary accord set last December in Washington and the EEC's two-month-old experiment in monetary union.

A series of meetings here yesterday, first among high treasury officials from the Six and then central bank governors, who were joined by their colleagues from the four countries scheduled to join the EEC Jan. 1, showed no signs of having a groundswell for establishing a common position.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Bank of France, meeting reporters in the ornate Golden Gallery at the bank's headquarters, said the purpose of the meeting was to try to establish "one or several positions" on the



Sir Leslie O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, arriving for meeting in Paris.

represent an important chapter in the evolution of a unified Europe.

The French foreign exchange market, closed after the announcement that the pound would be allowed to float, will reopen Wednesday, Finance Minister

● New controls weaken Commonwealth links, Page 2.

future conduct of their governments. He refused to say whether the governors—who, under EEC rules, are required to give an opinion before major monetary decisions are taken—were able to agree upon a single course of action.

It is no secret, however, that the French and West Germans remain divided as they were a year ago, with Paris preferring to meet the unwanted inflow of foreign capital with exchange controls while Bonn prefers the free market mechanism of floating exchange rates.

In the few hours that continental markets were open Friday following the British announcement that sterling would be allowed to find its own level in foreign exchange markets, more than \$1 billion was taken in by the German and French central banks to keep the dollar from dropping through its recently established floor level.

A Dollar Glut
The unwillingness to support the new exchange rate structure at the expense of taking in more dollars stems from the already existing dollar glut at European central banks—a hangover from the days that led up to last December's devaluation of the dollar and a sore spot as there is still no provision for exchanging them into gold or other assets.

Tied to the question of how the EEC thwarts renewed inflows of dollars is the future of its fledgling monetary union. Under this plan, central banks intervened to keep the maximum gap between the highest and lowest quoted currency to within 1 1/4 percent—or half the amount allowed under last December's monetary agreement.

The object is to unify the EEC currencies and create an effective counterweight to the role played by the dollar in the international monetary system.

The EEC candidate members joined the experiment before they had. But with its float, Britain is effectively out of it now and Denmark, whose krona is widely expected to follow the pound down, will require support if it stays in.

Implicit in monetary unification is a harmonization of national monetary policies and beyond that economic and political union. Thus, the ability to keep the experiment alive will

Effort to Curb Violence

Security Council Is Drafting New Resolution on Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, June 25 (Reuters).—Members of the Security Council are holding further intensive private consultations today on the terms of a resolution designed to curb rising violence on the Israel-Lebanon border.

The United States was preparing what Ambassador George Bush indicated would be a "balanced" draft, dealing both with the activities of Lebanon-based Arab guerrillas against Israel and the Israeli's retaliatory measures.

Britain, France, Belgium and Italy meanwhile were consulting on a text that would have the council condemn the "repeated" attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory, "while deploring" all recent acts of violence.

Shah Says Iran Definitely Will Buy Concorde

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The Shah of Iran said yesterday that Iran's state-run airlines definitely would buy three Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliners.

The Shah told a news conference: "This is something finished and done and the actual date of signing and delivery will be discussed further."

The Shah, who flew in the Concorde earlier this month when it was on a world sales promotion trip, said that the airline "does not make much more noise than other planes. We will probably be among the first countries to have the Concorde."

Iran is the first overseas country to have placed an order. Last month, the British Overseas Airways Corporation ordered five Concorde.

The Shah also said today that he was shopping for millions of dollars worth of arms—"the best we can find anywhere, short of atomic weapons."

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

He said that in the meeting of the EEC finance ministers tomorrow, France would respect the Washington agreements on the parity of monies. This indicated that he would be against any changes in the parities of the British pound, Italian lira or Danish kroner. A cut in the value of these currencies would give them a competitive advantage for exports.

He also said that France favors a continuation of the Basel agreements limiting the fluctuations of Common Market currencies to 2 1/4 percent, and hopes that the cohesion of the six nations can be maintained as a support for the stability of the international monetary system.

Tuesday Reopening in U.K.
LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—The London foreign exchange market should reopen on Tuesday, a Treasury spokesman said today.

"Unless there is an announcement to the contrary, we will stick to our original plan, which was to reopen on Tuesday," he said.

Discipline and Reform Problems

McGovern Drive Is Facing Major Convention Issues

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—Three obstacles loom in the path of Sen. George McGovern's campaign as it rushes toward the Democratic convention in Miami Beach.

The three could cause so much mud on the floor of the convention, which opens two weeks from tomorrow, that the nomination Sen. McGovern seems to have in his hands could turn out to be worth little. And it is just conceivable that one of them could deny him the nomination.

In descending order of seriousness, the three obstacles are the McGovern challenge, the discipline of the McGovern delegates and the proposal for party reform.

The McGovern challenge is the McGovern drive to compel the Democratic party to consider proposals for sweeping reforms, Page 3.

st hope of the supporters of a Hubert H. Humphrey to Sen. McGovern.

The Minnesota Democrat argues that California's primary law, which Sen. McGovern took to the State's delegates though he polled only 45 percent of the vote, violates the spirit of reform rules.

It is unlikely that the challenge will be upheld by the Court of Appeals in San Francisco or by a convention's credentials committee. The McGovern forces

IRA Fears Protestant Raids During Truce

BELFAST, June 25 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army warned Roman Catholics today that the start of its cease-fire at midnight tomorrow could foreshadow Protestant attacks. It told them to be prepared.

The warning was contained in circulars distributed in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast. IRA sources, meanwhile, said that the Provisionals were determined to press their campaign of violence until the last minute and act then against anyone who violated the cease-fire once it began.

Two civilians died in shooting incidents early today, bringing the known weekend death toll to six. Three soldiers died yesterday in a landmine explosion and a 17-year-old youth was killed by shots fired from a car in Belfast.

The deaths brought to 88 the number killed in Northern Ireland since British troops moved into the province in August, 1969, in an effort to restore peace be-



Sen. George McGovern

Hopes Hanoi Will Reconsider

Kissinger Discussed the War In Peking; Impasse Unbroken

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that he had discussed the Vietnam war at length with Chinese leaders but reported no clear signs of a break in the present diplomatic impasse.

President Nixon's national security adviser returned to the capital Friday after nearly four days of talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese officials and gave newsmen a general review of the trip at the White House yesterday morning.

Mr. Kissinger expressed the hope that a careful rereading of the peace proposals set forth in the President's May 8 address on Vietnam, combined with sober reflection by North Vietnam of its "failure" to achieve a military solution to the war, might in time persuade Hanoi's leadership to resume "serious" negotiations.

But he said he agreed with a judgment expressed earlier yesterday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that there were no "clear signs" of progress. He said it seemed logical to him that the Paris talks would resume when a major policy review now under way in Hanoi is completed, but that the key question is not whether the enemy is willing to talk but what it is prepared to offer.

Mr. Kissinger seemed hopeful of progress between China and the United States on such bilateral issues as trade and cultural exchanges, and said he and his delegation had been received with "extraordinary courtesy."

Most of the questioning yesterday morning, and most of his comments, dealt with Vietnam. When he left Washington eight (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

eight other gunmen by mid-afternoon. A spokesman said that five were hit when two cars pulled up at the Lenadon post. Its occupants opened fire and the soldiers replied. Troops also hit three men on foot, the spokesman said.

1,000 Rounds Fired
One observer estimated that more than 1,000 rounds were fired. He said that local residents reported that Roman Catholic and Protestant gunmen were involved.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland: A bomb containing 100 pounds of explosive heavily damaged the Derg Valley Hotel in Castlederg, County Tyrone. The device exploded when soldiers fired at it.

A device containing 125 pounds of explosive exploded in a car outside the Mourne Bar in Strabane, severely damaging the pub. It exploded 90 minutes after a telephone warning to police. There were no injuries.

Also Bombed in 1968

U.S. Jets Wreck Steel Plant, Lone Modern Unit in North

By Malcolm W. Browne
SAIGON, June 25 (NYT).—American fighter-bombers using guided bombs have wrecked North Vietnam's only modern steel plant, the U.S. command claimed today.

The raids, carried out yesterday by Air Force F-4 Phantoms, were said to have been directed at the Thai Nguyen steel works, 30 miles north of Hanoi and 65 miles from the Chinese frontier.

U.S. Hijacker May Be Hurt

(Continued from Page 1)
David J. Hanley, 30, the father of two young girls, a former insurance salesman, Mr. Hanley lived in Florissant, a northern St. Louis suburb. He is said to have been directed at the Thai Nguyen steel works, 30 miles north of Hanoi and 65 miles from the Chinese frontier.

At a news conference early yesterday morning, William A. Sullivan, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here, said that Mr. Hanley had "absolutely no connection with the authorities whatsoever."

The plane's landing gear was severely damaged and the hijacker was said to be very nervous, believing it to be an official attempt on his life. He ordered a new plane immediately. It was taxiing to a point nearby. Then, surrounded by crewmen and stewards, the hijacker, described as being in his 30s with bushy hair, possibly a wig, slowly walked to the new plane, carrying a small machine gun and the ransom. At 2:49 a.m., they took off.

Mr. Sullivan, who had positioned agents with high-powered rifles around the aircraft, said, "We had him if we had a good opportunity."

About an hour after takeoff, the hijacker leapt from the plane. Reports from O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, where the plane proceeded after the hijacking, said that investigators there had found an old Army jacket inside the plane and some fragments of clothing on the tarmac. This led to speculation that the inexperienced parachutist might have been injured or killed in his leap.

About 150 state, local police and FBI agents were combing heavily wooded areas three miles southeast of Peru.

The hijacker was believed to have boarded the plane in St. Louis. Spokesmen for American Airlines said that no electronic metal detection equipment was used, although other airlines do have such detection aids here.

"The equipment is on order," an official said.

Manitoba Crash Kills 9

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 25 (AP).—All nine occupants were killed when a twin-engine light plane crashed and burned on a residential street shortly after taking off from the airport here last night. Among the dead were seven Indian high school students from northern Manitoba. Nobody on the ground was hurt.

Hanoi Claims 4 Jets

TOKYO, June 25 (AP).—North Vietnamese gunners shot down four F-4 jets today, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

Paris Protest—Wearing death mask reading 'Bombs equal genocide' and a burlap tunic reading 'Megatons—Megadeath. No to the bomb,' this demonstrator hands out leaflets protesting scheduled French nuclear bomb tests.

Despite International Protests

France Says Nuclear Tests In Pacific Are Still Planned

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—France will conduct its nuclear tests in the Pacific despite pressure from countries there to call them off, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

He said there had been no change in plans to hold the series of tests. There has been speculation that the intense pressure being exerted on France by Australia, New Zealand, Japan and several South American countries was holding up the start of the tests.

The spokesman said that the beginning of the series—in French Polynesia—depended on weather conditions, and that the tests could start at any time.

In Melbourne, Prime Minister William McMahon of Australia said today that President Georges Pompidou had told him that it was not possible to stop the nuclear tests. Mr. McMahon said in a television interview that he would discuss with his cabinet the French reply to his protest letter.

Plans for a group of Australian paratroopers to drop into the test zone moved forward.

The protest organizer, Gordon Mutch, 33, said in Sydney that a chartered plane would leave "as soon as it is physically possible."

"The whole thing is definitely on," he continued.

In New Zealand, at least two yachtsmen have threatened to sail



United Press International. PARIS PROTEST—Wearing death mask reading 'Bombs equal genocide' and a burlap tunic reading 'Megatons—Megadeath. No to the bomb,' this demonstrator hands out leaflets protesting scheduled French nuclear bomb tests.

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Beirut Says Israeli Navy Sank Fishing Boat, Shelled Coast

BEIRUT, June 25 (Reuters).—Lebanon yesterday accused Israel of sinking a fishing vessel in Lebanese territorial waters and mortaring a border village.

The incident, in which Israeli gunboats were reported to have sunk the fishing boat near the ancient coastal town of Tyre, in southern Lebanon, was reported to the United Nations Security Council.

A Lebanese Army communiqué said Israel opened mortar and machine-gun fire on the outskirts of Alma al-Shaab village, near the border post of Nakoura. It did not mention casualties.

Another communiqué accused Israeli gunboats of entering Lebanon's territorial waters in the early hours of yesterday and sinking the fishing vessel. The fate of the fishermen was not known, the communiqué said.

The Israeli gunboats also opened fire on an army post on the outskirts of Tyre but were driven off by Lebanese Army artillery, the communiqué said.

In another report, the Palestine Resistance Movement said a guerrilla armed boat repelled four Israeli gunboats Friday after they opened fire on a camp near Tyre containing some 60,000 Palestinian refugees. One Israeli boat was shelled as they sailed off, the report said.

(An Israeli naval force patrolling off the southern coast of Lebanon sank an armed vessel manned by Arab guerrillas Friday night, the Israeli military command announced yesterday, according to the Associated Press.)

The Israeli suffered no casualties and the force returned safely. A spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

(Later, an Israeli Army spokesman denied a Cairo report about a second naval battle in two days between guerrilla gunboats and Israeli vessels, said to have occurred last night. "No such encounter has taken place," he said.)

Yesterday's violence followed a day of Israeli air, sea and artillery attacks against southern Lebanon. Total casualties since Israel started its attacks last

Connally Says Economy of U.K. Is Sound

Expects Little Change In Smithsonian Accord

SINGAPORE, June 25 (AP).—Former U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally described Britain's economy yesterday as sound and said a floating pound will not have a serious international impact.

Mr. Connally, on a 30-day trip to five continents as President Nixon's special envoy, also said he does not expect floating of the pound to impair the Smithsonian Agreement he helped work out. The agreement, reached at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington last December, decided exchange rates for major currencies.

"There's no real reason for the situation in which the pound sterling finds itself. Their balance of payments is good, reserves are strong," he said.

"There's nothing substantive in structure that creates any disequilibrium in their situation. I don't think that what they've done in respect of floating will materially affect the Smithsonian Agreement," Mr. Connally added.

He said he did not think there will be "much implication for the U.S. dollar."

Despite some "speculative concern" about the U.S. dollar, "I think the exchange rate reached at the Smithsonian was basically sound," Mr. Connally said.

"We know then as we know now the situation would not be solved in six months," he added.

The former Treasury secretary said the major economic powers did not expect the full impact of the Smithsonian agreement to be known until the end of next year.

"We're going to have these bumps on the road. There's certainly no cause for panic. It's definitely not a crisis," he said.

Mr. Connally pointed out there have been 94 devaluations since the end of the Second World War.

The roving envoy also discounted a suggestion by Malaysian Finance Minister Tan Siew Sin that Britain had practically dismantled the sterling bloc by limiting the "scheduled territories" to Britain and the Irish Republic.

In answer to a question, he said, "I don't think it will cause any great problem. It is not necessarily the breakup of the sterling area."

Mr. Tan, however, said that because of the unilateral British action Malaysia has decided to use the U.S. dollar instead of sterling as the intervention currency.

Singapore, which like Malaysia holds part of its foreign reserves in sterling, did not comment on the decision.

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Though Controls Are Temporary New Exchange Limits Weak British-Commonwealth Lin

LONDON, June 25 (NYT).—One result of the float of the pound proclaimed Friday by the Treasury is a weakening of the ties that link Commonwealth countries and colonies with Britain in the sterling bloc. The float requires the imposition of exchange controls on intrabloc dealings for the first time.

This means that Australian and New Zealand companies now are to be treated like foreign companies, and Britons who want to

invest in them will have a premium to buy their shares. (The British government is nouncing details of the controls, said only Ireland was exempted from the new exchange controls.)

The Treasury said that in the future all investments in overseas sterling area companies will have to be approved by the Bank of England. Foreign currency for such investments will have to be obtained from the so-called investment pool and the investors will have to pay a 25 percent premium on whatever foreign currency is supplied.

However, the Treasury when the investments in overseas areas are disposed, owners will not be required to surrender 25 percent of the proceeds in exchange for sterling. They must do so on the securities or other investments outside the area.

The Treasury said that investments in Britain by living in the overseas area.

The pound, which had been looking pretty solid a few days ago, is already buying a premium in some stores and thousands of vacationers being forced to change travel plans because of the new exchange controls.

The newspapers are filled with unfavorable economic commentaries, proving the Treasury's action.

What set off these changes was the decision by the government to free the pound from its official parity of 2.53048 to the dollar and to let the law of supply and demand set a new level for sterling in the foreign exchange markets.

The Treasury said all week of hectic trading in the pound which drove its value down despite the expenditure of more than £1 billion by the Bank of England and EEC central banks to maintain the through support purchases.

Faced with the erosion of reserves to finance these operations, Britain chose to end them. The Treasury said the float would continue for an indefinite period, until a "stable" level for the pound emerged from the money markets.

Though the imposition of exchange controls on the bloc countries was described as temporary, bankers and traders saw it as another step down the road toward a traditional economic bloc between Britain and former members of the Commonwealth and the empire.

London is the financial center of the sterling area, which roughly about a quarter of the world's population. By its action to the Common Market, which Britain officially entered Jan. 1, the country is drawn closer, both economically and politically, to Europe and far from such Commonwealth countries as Australia and New Zealand.

Outflows of Capital
Because some sterling countries no longer tie their currencies to the pound—the government said—there was a danger of fresh special outflows of capital during the float, through these currencies.

Without the imposition of controls, it would have been able for a Briton to invest in Australian or New Zealand shares, for example, or to trade in the money market in the United States.

Important than what we may say. He asserted that not only China but "all countries in the world now have interest in bringing about a peaceful solution." But he also noted that the Chinese were "men of principle" who were not prepared and had not been asked by the United States "either to betray its principles or to sit in judgment on its allies."

"We have no information about the relationship of North Vietnam to its two principal allies," he said. "We recognize that both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are dedicated to their principles. These principles are not identical with ours and, of course, they have a close relationship to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. What fluctuations these relationships may undergo at any particular time we are in no position to judge."

As for Peking's capacities for persuasion—as distinct from its willingness to help—Mr. Kissinger suggested that even if the major Communist powers agreed to urge Hanoi to move toward a solution, the final decision would rest with the North Vietnamese. He said North Vietnam had fought long and hard for its cause and was not likely to "surrender its destiny or its future" to the wishes of even its friends.

"When War Is Settled?"
"We expect that when the war is settled," he said, "it will be by direct negotiations."

"When the North Vietnamese are prepared to talk to us in a serious way on substantive issues, and prepared to examine our views, together with theirs, we will meet them in the same spirit."

The official joint statement on the Peking meeting did not mention the Vietnam issue.

Taipei Reports Cholera Deaths
TAIPEI, June 25 (WP).—Medical sources here have reported that a "serious epidemic" of cholera has broken out, and that there may already have been as many as several hundred deaths.

The government, however, has denied the reports, saying that there has been only an outbreak of food poisoning, the symptoms of which are similar to cholera. Despite the denials by the Taiwan health department and the cabinet health office, notices have appeared in local newspapers urging people to be vaccinated against cholera, and inoculation centers have been crowded.

Gunman Kills Four In Montreal Store
MONTREAL, June 25 (UPI).—A gunman walked into a Montreal delicatessen today, ordered four employees into a walk-in freezer and shot them. Three died instantly and the fourth hours later. The gunman also wounded a security guard.

The Montreal police said they had seized a suspect. A police spokesman said the gunman had been known to his victims and was "apparently a former security guard."

Kissinger Discussed the War In Peking; Impasse Unbroken
(Continued from Page 1)
days ago, it was widely believed here that, in addition to bilateral issues, Mr. Kissinger was anxious to probe the attitude of the Chinese leadership on two related questions: Peking's willingness to nudge North Vietnam toward a settlement, and its ability to help arrange a settlement.

On the first point, Mr. Kissinger said that no useful purpose could be served by disclosing details of his private conversations on China's attitude on the war.

"Events," he said, "will be more important than what we may say."

He asserted that not only China but "all countries in the world now have interest in bringing about a peaceful solution." But he also noted that the Chinese were "men of principle" who were not prepared and had not been asked by the United States "either to betray its principles or to sit in judgment on its allies."

"We have no information about the relationship of North Vietnam to its two principal allies," he said. "We recognize that both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are dedicated to their principles. These principles are not identical with ours and, of course, they have a close relationship to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. What fluctuations these relationships may undergo at any particular time we are in no position to judge."

As for Peking's capacities for persuasion—as distinct from its willingness to help—Mr. Kissinger suggested that even if the major Communist powers agreed to urge Hanoi to move toward a solution, the final decision would rest with the North Vietnamese. He said North Vietnam had fought long and hard for its cause and was not likely to "surrender its destiny or its future" to the wishes of even its friends.

"When War Is Settled?"
"We expect that when the war is settled," he said, "it will be by direct negotiations."

"When the North Vietnamese are prepared to talk to us in a serious way on substantive issues, and prepared to examine our views, together with theirs, we will meet them in the same spirit."

The official joint statement on the Peking meeting did not mention the Vietnam issue.

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BIRMINGHAM... 22-27 Cloudy
BRISBANE... 15-20 Partly
BUENOS AIRES... 18-24 Very d
CAIRO... 25-28 Sunny
CANTON... 21-27 Partly
CHICAGO... 21-27 Partly
COSTA RICA... 21-27 Partly
DUBLIN... 14-17 Overcast
HONG KONG... 25-28 Overcast
FLORENCE... 20-24 Partly
FRANKFURT... 21-27 Very d
GENOVA... 21-27 Partly
HAMBURG... 21-27 Cloudy
HANOI... 21-27 Cloudy
HONG KONG... 21-27 Cloudy
ISTANBUL... 21-27 Sunny
LAS VEGAS... 21-27 Overcast
LISBON... 21-27 Partly
LONDON... 21-27 Cloudy
MADRID... 21-27 Cloudy
MILAN... 21-27 Cloudy
MONTREAL... 18-24 Partly
MOSCOW... 18-24 Partly
MUNICH... 21-27 Sunny
NEW YORK... 18-24 Partly
NICE... 21-27 Partly
OSLO... 18-24 Partly
PARIS... 21-27 Partly
PRAGUE... 21-27 Partly
ROME... 21-27 Very d
SOFIA... 21-27 Sunny
ST. PETERSBURG... 21-27 Overcast
TEL AVIV... 21-27 Partly
TOKYO... 21-27 Showery
TORONTO... 21-27 Partly
VIENNA... 21-27 Cloudy
WARSAW... 21-27 Cloudy
WASHINGTON... 21-27 Partly
ZURICH... 21-27 Partly
(Translator's note: U.S. G
M 1972 GZT, others as shown)

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Andreotti as Premier

New Center-Right Coalition Will Be Listed Today in Italy

ROME, June 25 (UPI).—Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti will announce a new government within 24 hours, temporarily ending a decade of center-left rule, political sources said today.

They said that Mr. Andreotti would inform President Giovanni Leone that he has succeeded in forming a government composed of his own Christian Democrats and Social Democrats and Liberals.

The moderately rightist Liberals, who last participated in a government in 1967, replace the Socialists, who were partners in the center-left coalition that governed Italy for 10 years.

The sources said that Mr. Andreotti, 53, has led a minority all-Christian Democratic government on a caretaker basis since February, when ideological splits and toppled the last center-left coalition.

During three weeks of negotiations by Mr. Andreotti, the So-

cialists refused to serve in any government with Liberals and the dominant Christian Democrats said that they were unhappy with the close ties between Socialists and Communists.

The result was a decision to swing the government slightly right by bringing in the Liberals. But Mr. Andreotti said that he hoped the Socialists eventually would rejoin the government.

The small but influential Republican party, another partner in the center-left coalition, said earlier that it would not serve in the next government but would support Mr. Andreotti in Parliament.

This technically gives the Andreotti coalition a majority of 18 in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and four in the 322-seat Senate.

Among Mr. Andreotti's most pressing problems are the worst economic recession since World War II, uncertainty about the future of the lira, a labor threat to stage widespread strikes for more money and benefits and growing agitation over delays in long-promised social reforms.

Mr. Andreotti outlined his gov-



Giulio Andreotti

ernment's list of priorities yesterday at a meeting of coalition partners and supporters. All said that they accepted his program.

The division of cabinet portfolios was not announced, but political sources said that two current ministers, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, had refused to serve in a government with Liberals.

At least three previous premiers were listed as probable ministers, including Emilio Colombo, Mariano Rumor and Giuseppe Fella.

New Cards for Soviet Party To Allow Purge of 'Unworthy'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 25 (NYT).—The Soviet Union published yesterday the plans for a nationwide review of the Communist party's rank and file with the aim of purging those "not worthy of the high calling of Communist."

The 14.5 million party members are viewed in this country as model citizens who are expected to show the way to the rest of the Soviet 245 million people in dedication to the political principles of Communism, in expertise and diligence on the job and in an irreproachable style of personal living.

Discussing the criteria to be used in the proposed purge, an editorial in Pravda, the party daily newspaper, said examiners would be expected to ask themselves the following questions:

"How does the Communist view his duties on the job as well as his party instructions? Is he constantly raising his own ideological and professional level? How does he conduct himself in everyday life?"

More Cohesion Sought
The Pravda editorial made it plain that the purge was designed to transform the Soviet Communist party into a more

cohesive and dedicated political force that would insure the carrying out of the domestic and foreign policy objectives ordered by the leadership.

The occasion for the cleansing of party ranks is a long overdue replacement of party cards to be carried out during 1973 and 1974. Party cards, the symbol of both political privilege and obligation in Soviet society, were last issued in 1955.

Although the overhaul is being defined as a party-card exchange rather than a purge, the Pravda editorial said that the exchange of cards would of course not be simply a mechanical set of issuing new party cards in return for the present cards.

The editorial warned, however, against viewing the overhaul as an old-style party purge similar to those in the 1930s and 1950s when politically unreliable or even hostile members were eliminated from the rank and file and often imprisoned or worse.

"Party purges of the past were designed to free the party of alien class elements," Pravda said. "Under the conditions of a class struggle within the country, this was essential to strengthen the

QE-2 Designer To Do Riverboat For Mississippi

LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—QE-2 designer James Gardner has been retained by an American shipping company to design a \$13-million Mississippi riverboat, it was announced here.

The company, Greene Line Steamers of Cincinnati, whose parent company is Overseas National Airways, operates the last stern-wheeler on the Mississippi, the 45-year-old Delta Queen.

While the Briton carries out the exterior design of the new boat, as yet unnamed, a British firm, Three Quays Marine Service of London, will be marine consultants for the project.

party and raise its fighting capacity."

The focus in the forthcoming purge is expected to be on passive members who seek to benefit from the political advantages of party membership without contributing to the party's effectiveness as a coordinating and organizing force in Soviet society.

5 Premiers and 2 Chancellors Attend Socialist International

VIENNA, June 25 (Reuters).—Some of Western Europe's leading statesmen will discuss major issues, including the Middle East situation, at a four-day Socialist International congress starting here tomorrow.

European integration within the framework of East-West détente will be another key international issue discussed by top Socialist politicians from 26 nations—among them five premiers, two chancellors, and numerous government ministers.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir, who arrived here Friday amid stringent security precautions, will introduce the debate on the Middle East on Tuesday and is likely to outline Israel's stand on recent clashes at the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli Policy

In a radio interview shortly after her arrival, she stressed that it is absolutely essential to keep the border quiet and that Israel will do what is necessary to halt guerrilla activities there.

Mrs. Meir is expected to propose that the Socialist International condemn the recent massacre at Israel's Lydda Airport. The Israeli premier is the Austrian police's main worry in

overall security operation. Until now her movements have been kept secret, with Israeli Embassy officials disclosing only the barest of details to the press.

No Arab countries are represented at the Socialist International meeting, but a special commission is studying Arab political movements, and their findings may prove the basis for talks eventually leading to Arab party membership.

Wilson to Speak

British opposition leader Harold Wilson will speak in the Wednesday debate on Socialist policy for Europe, and will have an opportunity to defend his anti-Common Market stand in front of such convinced Europeans as West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and European Commission President Sicco Mansholt.

A British proposal nominating Mr. Wilson for a new post of president of the Socialist International has been withdrawn, and he will remain a vice-president.

No controversial resolutions are expected to be adopted by the congress on major international issues. Most member countries agree that negotiations provide the only basis for solving world crisis.



New personalities

At the top of the successful 200-250 C range, Mercedes-Benz now introduce four new models, the 280, 280E, 280C and the 280CE, all with new engines.

Modern power-units with their rapid acceleration enable the fast, courteous driver to move swiftly and safely through today's congested traffic.

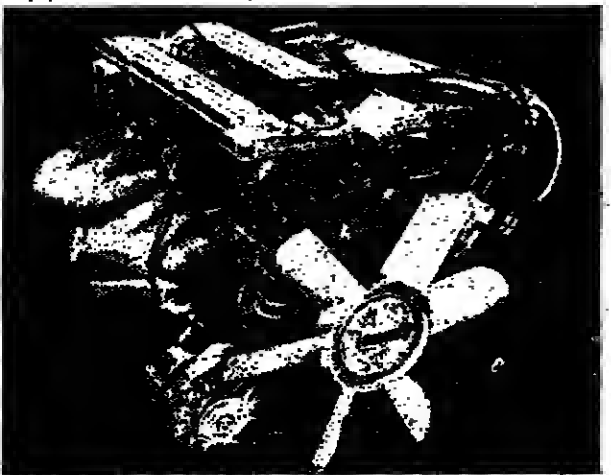
Mercedes-Benz now complete their smaller bodied range with four new cars with completely new engines. The 280, 280E, 280C and the 280 CE are now at the top of this group. Naturally, these cars have safety features which enable their extra power to be used with complete safety.

New twin-overhead camshaft engine.

The new 2.8 litre, twin-overhead camshaft engine is one of the most advanced designs in production anywhere in the world. In relation to its

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New 280 E	600
New 280 C	600 Pullman
New 280 CE	

The range available varies in some countries to suit local requirements.

Mercedes-Benz 280/280 C, 160 h.p. DIN (180 h.p. SAE), dual compound downdraught carburettor, 0-60 mph in 10.6 seconds.

Harnessing the engine power is more important than the power itself, so the models have more powerful brakes and wider tyres. Fuel tank capacity is 17 gallons.

There are also changes in the cars of the whole range: additional exterior safety colours, improved interior finish, extra position on wiper switch for interval operation. Headlamp washers as an optional extra on some models.

Talking about Mercedes-Benz is thinking about safety.

Mercedes-Benz



Mr. Laird's Nonsense

President Nixon has wisely parted company with Defense Secretary Laird on the Soviet-American missile-curb agreements, which Mr. Laird wants to hold hostage for a \$25-billion program of new strategic offensive weapons. The President has called on the Congress to approve the strategic arms limitation (SALT-1) agreements first, as urged by arms control advocates, and only then to debate the defense budget items, which he hopes will be approved as well.

In so doing, Mr. Nixon has clearly separated himself from Mr. Laird's threat to press for a 12-site anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) defense—scuttling the SALT pacts—if accelerated development of the Trident missile submarine and the B-1 strategic bomber is denied. The President has, however, unfortunately joined Mr. Laird in urging passage of the Trident and B-1 appropriations.

What Mr. Laird's argument overlooks is that American construction of a countrywide ABM system would lead to a similar anti-missile defense in the Soviet Union. With the U.S.S.R. limited by the SALT pacts to very low levels of ABM defense, unacceptable retaliation against at least 50 Soviet cities would be certain even in the unlikely event of a Soviet first-strike that wiped out 950 of America's 1,000 Minutemen—the highest number officially predicted. But Soviet construction of a nationwide ABM system would degrade both the Minuteman force and the American submarine missile force far more than the Soviet weapons program now under way.

A nationwide Soviet ABM system of an advanced nature might be able to intercept most attacking American missiles. But there is no other weapons development now in sight in Russia or the United States that could threaten the retaliatory capability of the American Polaris-Poseidon force of 41 missile submarines, which will be serviceable for another 20 years. Virtually the entire force would have to be destroyed simultaneously to prevent a retaliatory attack.

If a now-unforeseen breakthrough in anti-submarine warfare (ASW) were one day to occur, it would take so long to build such a system and test it to operational certainty that the United States would have plenty of time to take countermeasures. And this country would then know what countermeasures were needed. Larger numbers of smaller submarines or even anti-ASW techniques might be the best answer. To switch

from 41 medium-range submarines to a smaller number of huge long-range submarines at more than \$1 billion each could well turn out to have been the wrong solution.

President Nixon has argued, in support of the Trident and B-1 appropriations, that American security requires an ongoing offensive weapons program to prevent a future Soviet advantage in weapons unrestricted by SALT-1, an area in which Mr. Brezhnev reportedly said the Soviet Union would continue its build-up.

The issue, however, is not whether the United States should have an ongoing program but what kind and at what pace. Ultimately, the Polaris-Poseidon will have to be replaced, but replacement does not have to begin in 1973. It is much too early to freeze on the Trident design and start on advance procurement as this year's crash-program budget proposes. Research and development work on a replacement could well continue with deployment planned for the late 1980s.

A replacement for the B-52 strategic bomber may be needed sooner. But there is plenty of time to study a better solution than the B-1, which will only be marginally better at penetrating Soviet airspace and will cost vastly more. Many experts believe a low-cost stand-off bomber carrying large numbers of air-ground missiles could provide a greater capability at a fraction of the price.

Soviet development and deployment of MIRV multiple warheads in large numbers, which is unlikely before 1980, will not endanger the American bomber or missile submarine forces even if it ultimately does threaten much of the Minuteman force. Panic action, therefore, is called for.

President Nixon argues that accelerated development of the Trident and B-1 would provide a "bargaining chip" for SALT-2 of such importance that, without it, a comprehensive limitation of offensive weapons could not be negotiated. The United States already has more than twice as many separately targetable warheads as the Soviet Union. With Soviet antimissile deployment now to be limited, that is far more than enough. American restraint now might make it possible for the SALT-2 negotiations to achieve ceilings at much lower levels than if the arms race is pressed ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rising Soviet Tensions

For much of the past decade Pyotr I. Yakir has been the most courageously outspoken representative of the tolerated Soviet domestic opposition. His ability to remain a free man while others who felt as he did were sent to jail or insane asylums derived from at least two factors; he sedulously obeyed the letter of Soviet law, and he enjoyed international fame as the son of a famous Soviet general who was framed and executed by Stalin in 1937.

Now Mr. Yakir, too, has been arrested, the latest victim in a rapidly rising tide of repression that is quite separate from but parallel to the long-standing maltreatment of Soviet Jews. It has produced hundreds of arrests in recent months as well as new tactics such as the forcible expulsion from the Soviet Union of two well-known dissidents, poet Iosif Brodsky and mathematician Aleksandr Yesselin-Volpin. Last month, demonstrations for Lithuanian freedom were put down by armed force in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas. Secret police searches of the homes of suspected dissidents have now become routine.

The object of this neo-Stalinist crackdown is eradication of vocal internal opposition. So far, however, the success of the effort is questionable, and the repression itself is producing reactions Moscow had not anticipated. Thus a new issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, the principal Soviet underground newspaper, appeared recently despite intensive effort to shut it down.

Academician Andrei D. Sakharov, father

of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, evidently despairs of the usefulness of private approaches to Mr. Brezhnev and has recently released two critical memoranda, explaining that "with hurt and alarm I am forced to note . . . the growth of restrictions on ideological freedom or persecution for political and ideological reasons."

Perhaps most significant is the decision of some of the dissidents "to go to the people," to try to make contact with the Soviet working class and rouse it to strikes and demonstrations. The "democratic movement" in the Soviet Union has hitherto been largely confined to intellectuals and university students. But Soviet workers have abundant grievances, ranging from what Academician Sakharov calls the "deplorable" state of Soviet education and health care to the huge inequalities in real income between ordinary proletarians and the ruling group in the Kremlin and those who serve it.

In the short run, the Soviet secret police are undoubtedly strong and ruthless enough to prevent dissidence from becoming a major problem. But the Soviet Union now has the most educated population in its history, and its people now have far more opportunity to know about the outside world than at any time since World War II. In such a situation, repression can solve nothing. A far wiser policy would be to use the improved international atmosphere to make the concessions necessary to ease internal tensions as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British Monetary Stability

The market, in short, has delivered a rational judgment on a mismanaged economy. Foreign observers have judged that an economy in which inflation appears to be raging again, in which industrial relations have been reduced to a courtroom farce, in which the government itself is in unprecedented deficit, is unlikely to be able to sustain an exchange rate and an agreement

to limit flexibility undertaken in the cause of Europeanism, and against the better judgment of the government's economic advisers. The need to devalue sooner or later to correct the damage done by inflation and the unreality of the Washington and REC monetary agreements, has long been a commonplace in Whitehall. All that was at stake was the timing.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

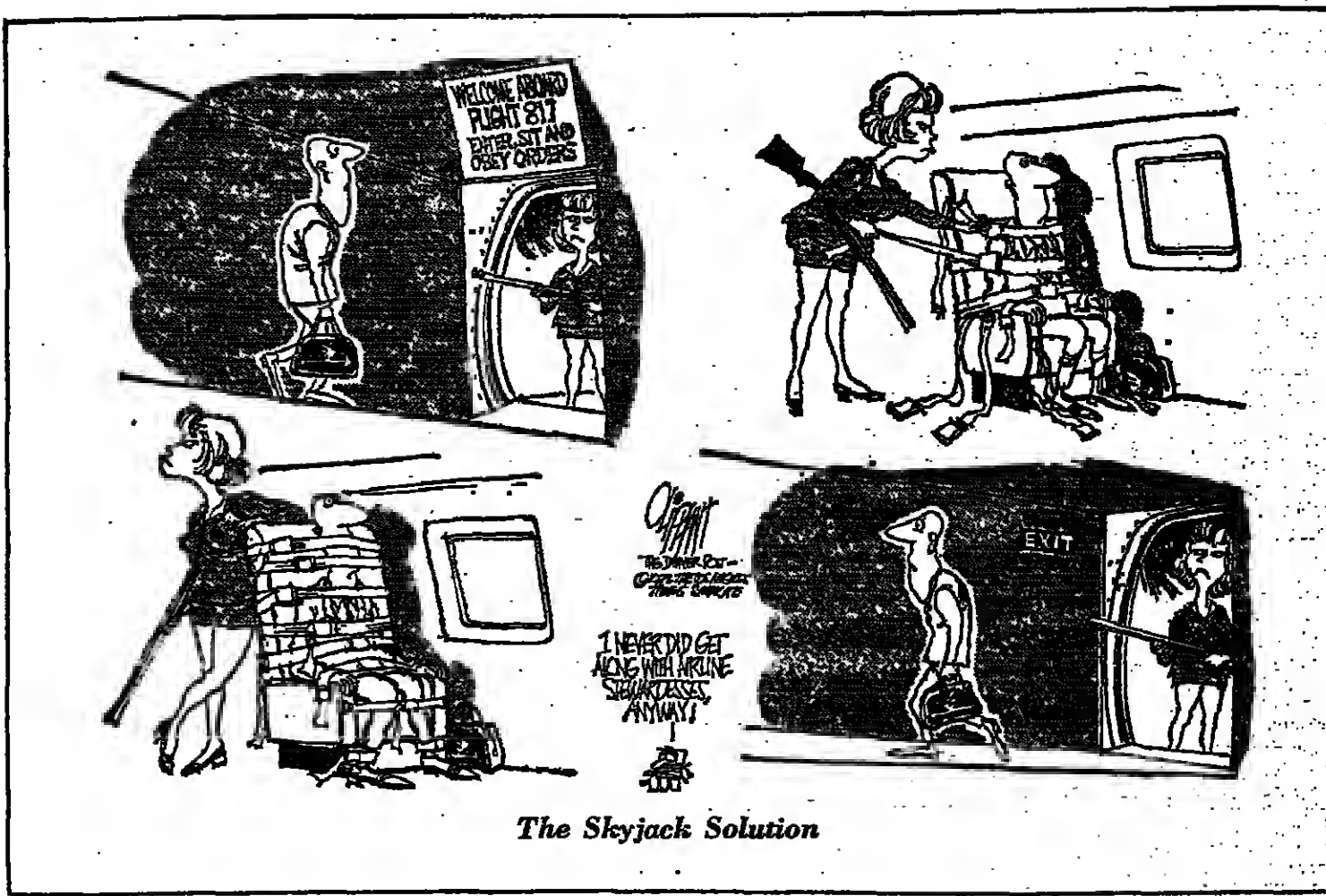
June 26, 1897

PARIS—President Félix Faure yesterday afternoon made his customary annual pilgrimage to the tomb of his murdered predecessor, M. Carnot, in the Pantheon. During the President's visit the general public was excluded, but during the rest of the day, between the hours of eleven and four, visitors were admitted, fifty at a time, to the crypt in which M. Carnot's remains repose. Mme. Carnot attended a commemorative mass celebrated at her parish church.

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1922

PARIS—The "speaking film," a combination of the screen picture and the phonograph, seems at last to have been realized. M. Louis Gaumont, who has been experimenting for the last twenty years on the automatic synchronization of lip movements on the screen and the audible word, has presented the results of his experiments at a private show in the Grand Palais, before several cinema experts and scientists. The result was a success, the method complicated.



Lydda and the Agony of the Arab Moderate

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT.—The past two weeks had been an ordeal for Fais Boustany and his manner was agitated and his temper short. He insistently thrust a letter forward to an American newsmen he met last week and said:

"The Palestinian people all agree with me but they are afraid to say so because of the men with the guns. We cannot live that way. Please help us tell the world that there are Palestinians who condemn what happened at Lydda Airport."

A successful Palestinian business executive, Boustany had already publicly expressed reservations about the terrorist killing of 36 persons at the Israeli airport of Lydda May 31. This had earned him an intimidating anonymous note and he had taken to carrying a submachine gun around in his car.

Fais Boustany died Monday. After his funeral Tuesday, close friends said that the stress of the aftermath of the tragic day at Lydda may have helped bring on the heart attack that killed him at age 49.

The Lydda killings, committed by three Japanese gunmen in the name of the Palestinian cause, have brought a time of torment not only for Boustany but also for many others in the more established ranks of the Palestinian community, which forms an important slice of the Arab world's best educated businessmen, skilled technicians and top academics.

In private conversations over the past week a number of these Palestinians, who are essentially Arab refugees from the land that became Israel in 1948, have expressed feelings of horror and have shared in Boustany's impassioned rejection of such terrorist tactics.

The Lydda killings may in fact have brought a serious new division of Palestinian opinion between moderate and radical factions. It is easy to find revulsion over Lydda; but it is also easy to find Palestinians here who are proud of the operation.

A Radicalization

There are signs of increasing radicalization within the important Palestinian political organization. Previously they had condemned the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for its exploits, but they have been significantly silent on Lydda.

If Fais Boustany's friends are correct, the agony he experienced in recent weeks over these developments may be a microcosm of that of Palestinian moderates, among whom Boustany insistently classed himself.

Educated as a civil engineer at the American University of Beirut and in London, he was general manager of a pipeline company here and was recently elected president of the "ID" (International Division) of the pipeline contractors association.

In a Beirut restaurant last week, he emphasized that he had always agreed with what he saw as the general aims of the Palestinian resistance movement. He advocated establishing a non-secular state to which Palestinians could return, by military action if that was necessary.

Friends reported that he also gave regular donations to Al Fatah, the largest and least ideologically inclined of the Palestinian organizations.

"But what does the shooting of defenseless tourists in airports have to do with any of that?" he demanded sharply. "That has set back our cause tremendously. Who will listen to the Palestinians now?"

A Plea

He had delivered a speech at the Arab Petroleum Congress in Algiers shortly after the Lydda incident; and referred briefly to terrorist tactics by saying Palestinians should "build pipelines, not blow them up." He later received an anonymous note denouncing him for "serving imperialist interests." "That was when he began carrying a gun. But it did not stop him from contacting three foreign newspapers in an attempt to get published a letter that was addressed

to a man believed to be in hiding abroad—Dr. Wadi Haddad, the PFLP second-in-command—who reportedly planned the Lydda operation. Boustany, born in Haifa, had gone to school with Haddad there and emotionally appealed to him in the letter to "reject terrorism."

Boustany's letter recounted the killing of 100 Arabs at Hishb in Haifa by a Zionist terrorist bomb when he and Haddad were schoolmates. Their class witnessed the aftermath and the children were ordered "to the shore to start throwing stones into the sea as well as curses and insults until we get rid of all our vengeance. We did not throw any stones. He was tormented and silent."

Calling him a man of sharp intelligence, Boustany added that Haddad "is now in trouble and he is getting our whole Palestinian community in trouble as he left his stone throwing too late." Haddad was described as "a tortured man taking revenge too late by proxy and with other people's guns."

The letter also asserted that Jewish terrorists belonging to the Irgun and Stern gangs had committed atrocities against Arabs and gone free. Haddad should "be a greater man than most" by denouncing terrorism and remove this stigma from the just Palestinian cause.

A Palestinian scholar here said Monday that "there has been very little rejoicing among Palestinians that I know about what happened at Lydda. People have talked very little about it, and as much in sorrow as anything. But few feel physically or psychologically secure enough to speak out."

Battlefield

On the other hand spokesmen for the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the umbrella for Palestinian groups, have refrained from criticizing the PFLP as they have done in the past. In Paris last week, Kamal Adwanah of the PLO executive committee justified the attack as Lydda was part of the battlefield.

"The Lydda operation will ac-

celerate the movement of the left within the Palestinian resistance movement," asserted Ghassan Khatatani Monday. Khatatani is a member of the PFLP, but emphasized that he was speaking to a newsmen as an expert on Palestinian affairs and not for the organization.

"We are in a very defensive position, with two very narrow choices," he said. "The choices are to mount the limited operations the organization can accomplish, or 'to crawl into the grave the enemy has dug for us and cease to exist. We must sabotage the peaceful continuation of the de facto, which the Israelis want,' and 'shake the basic backbone of Zionism, which is the sense of security.'"

Arguing that events like Lydda could change public opinion through shock and at least make the world aware of the Palestinian cause, Khatatani added, "The negative points of the Lydda operation were less for us than the positive ones. It was a positive operation."

U.S. Electoral Shadows

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—American Presidential campaigns sometimes cast long shadows overseas and this particularly appears to be the case in 1972. Already one foreign ambassador has been reproached for hints of intervention and, far more important, many capitals appear to be taking exceptional interest in the projected contest.

By now it is widely accepted as certain that Senator McGovern will oppose President Nixon and that, even if there are modifications in his attitude on some issues between now and Election Day, there will be a striking difference in the platforms on which the two candidates stand. Already calculations are being made on that assumption.

The area most obviously concerned is Southeast Asia. Mr. Nixon has played remarkable three-cushion billiards in trying to settle the Indochina war before November and he has done what seemed to be impossible—enlisted both Chinese and Soviet support for his project, although separately and not simultaneously.

His dramatic visits to Peking and Moscow, when added to his imposition of a blockade on North Vietnam and the blunting of the Communist offensive, entirely changed the conflict's ambience. Chou En-lai rushed to Hanoi right after Mr. Nixon had left China to explain what was discussed.

At no time does there appear to have been in Peking as strong a commitment to back a Nixon peace program as there subsequently was in Moscow. The Russians were criticized by the prospect of better relations with the West, enabling them to look more sternly at China, and also by the prospect of access to complex U.S. technical equipment.

For these reasons, one may assume, Podgorny was dispatched to Hanoi to press for a compromise peace. As a signal afterward, he gave an unusual press conference in Hanoi. But, despite Soviet preponderance in North Vietnam, the Russian President seems to have failed.

Nor is there any convincing evidence that Kissinger, in a subsequent journey to Peking, was able to enlist concurrent Chinese pressures for settlement. The paramount goal China seeks is to supplant Soviet influence in Indochina.

So far, despite the brutal fact that North Vietnam is now weaker, more isolated and more bruised than at any time this year, its tough Spartan regime shows no signs of yielding. Maybe—and one hopes this is the case—it will yet agree to send its envoys back to Paris and negotiate a compromise. But maybe—measuring the effect of the war on the U.S. elections—it won't. The North Vietnamese, in a bitter mood, could decide to

gamble that continued fighting will seriously damage Mr. Nixon's chances for re-election. A hint of this tumultuous determination was shown by the failure of either Premier Pham Van Dong or General Giap to even see Podgorny in Hanoi.

Hanoi's Gamble

Thus the U.S. campaign plays a definite role in Indochina—and vice versa. The gamble facing Hanoi's Politburo is whether McGovern can win and will then offer a swift, soft peace or whether, after stubbornly holding out until Election Day, North Vietnam will find Mr. Nixon again in office—and not in the least pleased by Hanoi's previous obstinacy.

In Europe, likewise, there is keen interest in the campaign. McGovern's pledge to slice \$32 billion from the American defense budget sends shivers through NATO, although it isn't thought possible he will stand by that excessive figure. Nevertheless, any appreciable cut could disintegrate the alliance.

Furthermore, neither of the most feared East-West projects—a European security conference or mutual and balanced force reductions—can start until after the elections. But should the United States decide on immense cuts in its own defense pledges, obviously Russia will see no reason to balance this with an equivalent on its own part. It would prefer getting something for nothing.

Nobody can yet reckon what the precise electoral program of the two candidates will be or what status the Vietnam war will have by autumn. Despite everything, Hanoi may decide to negotiate a reasonable settlement soon, perhaps assuming Mr. Nixon will win, and would be tougher afterward.

This is all speculation. But it is not speculation that foreign governments are starting to regard this U.S. Presidential contest with more fascination and, in some cases, with more concern than any similar election in twenty years.

The Great Watergate Caper

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Solid, practical reasons argue that Republican leaders were not directly connected with anything as inept as the recent attempt to enter Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex here in Washington. But you don't hear anybody saying that President Nixon and John Mitchell couldn't have been involved because they are too honorable and high-minded, too sensitive to the requirements of decency, fair play and law.

You don't hear that anyone other than you hear that Falsafah was thin, and the absence of even an attempt to make the moral case points up the true connection between the Republican chiefs and the Watergate affair. The central fact is that the President and his campaign manager have set a tone that positively encourages dirty work, by low-level operators.

The President's record goes back a long way. Every election he has fought since 1946 has featured smear charges, knees in the groin, and thumbs in the eye. That includes the 1970 election when he campaigned as President.

Preparations for the 1972 election indicate some change in the old pattern. Mr. Nixon seems to be trying to stand above the battle. Hence the rarity of press conferences and other personal appearances.

Mitchell

But there are still signs of the old Adam. On Vietnam the White House often implies—and occasionally says flatly—that those who disagree with the President are helping the enemy. So it is a question whether Mr. Nixon can stick to the aloof stance. The more so since he has Mr. Mitchell as campaign manager.

The remarkable thing about Mr. Mitchell is how so intelligent a man could have compiled, in such a brief career as a public figure, so many deep associations in matters involving chicanery and the cutting of corners. The most delicate cases he brought as attorney general—the Chicago "Reds," Angela Davis, the Bergman brothers, the Chicago 7 for conspiracy, and Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco—turn out to have had an astonishing insufficiency of evidence.

His claim of authority to buy domestic subversives without advance judicial approval was unanimously rejected by a Supreme Court dominated by Nixon appointees. The man he chose to head the sensitive criminal division at the Justice Department had to retire after figuring in a sorry Texas scandal involving fraud and bribery.

Even as Mr. Mitchell became campaign manager for 1972, the Republicans refused, in plain contradiction with the spirit of the new law on campaign spending, to divulge the names of big contributors who gave before the statute became applicable.

A Climate

Inevitably such deeds and misdeeds generate a climate, an atmosphere. The atmosphere in Washington these days is as unmistakable as it was during the last days of Harry Truman. When a blind eye was turned to taking gifts and doing favors. Now the special tolerance is of using unethical means for partisan purposes. Bending the law for political advantage is involved.

Probably the gang that tried to break into Democratic headquarters had reasons of their own. The attempts to link them with Mr. Nixon through Charles Colson of the White House staff show association but not guilt. It is hard to believe that there was anything in the Democratic National Committee headquarters the Republicans wanted badly enough to run the risk of being caught in the act of breaking and entering.

But members of the gang have important Republicans as clients. At some points in arranging the Watergate affair they had to stop and ask themselves what these patrons would think of the caper. Given the climate generated by the President and Mr. Mitchell, they could come to only one conclusion—namely, that doing the dirty on the Democrats would earn them good marks and high favor.

So there is a connection, albeit indirect, and also a lesson. Unless the President and Mr. Mitchell clean up their own operations, they are going to be made to pay a price. They will find that they cannot get away with keeping the President above the battle. They will see themselves trapped in the miasma of disbelief and suspicion which, after almost four years of the Nixon administration, is thicker than ever.

The Problems Remain

Truce, But Not Yet Peace in Ulster

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT)—Shortly after 2 p.m. Thursday, the telephone rang in Dublin newspaper offices and a statement was quickly read: "The Irish Republican Army will suspend offensive operations from midnight, Monday, June 26, 1972, provided that a public reciprocal response is forthcoming from the armed forces of the British Crown."

Although expected, the announcement was electric. At pubs on the Shankill and Falls Roads in Belfast, crowds huddled around radios. At government buildings in Dublin, officials rushed into hallways and spread the word. In London, William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator and the central figure in the truce, expressed quiet delight.

"I believe this is a starting point to the end of violence," he told the House of Commons, 90 minutes after the announcement by the IRA Provisional wing. "I pray it will be so."

For "Willie" Whitelaw (the Protestants derisively call him "Whitewash") the IRA truce was a triumph and a clear vindication of his policies. Twelve weeks after he took over responsibility as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, and three years and nine months since the start of civil strife, Mr. Whitelaw has achieved a cease-fire and an end, however temporary, to the terror that gripped Ulster.

The toll has been brutal, the agony incalculable. About 375 persons have been killed and hundreds have been maimed. The damage to property is estimated at more than \$150 million; the cost in despair and suffering is uncountable.

Mr. Whitelaw now must try to repair the damage done to human relations between Roman Catholics and Protestants by three years of strife. "If we get the end of violence and keep the peace, surely that must be what the people of Northern Ireland want," he said.

Mr. Whitelaw had worked out the IRA cease-fire through two Catholic intermediaries, John Hume of Londonderry and Paddy Devlin of Belfast. Both are leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which represents the Catholic minority here.

Although the details of the cease-fire are uncertain, the British administrator promised that the policy of intervention without trial would end, security forces would stop patrolling Catholic neighborhoods, the army would not move against "men on the run," and the Provisional wing of the IRA would have some form of representation at a planned conference on the future of Northern Ireland.

Aides Cautious

Neither Mr. Whitelaw nor his associates would discuss the details. "First we've got to get through the weekend and then we've got to see what happens," a Whitelaw associate said on Friday. "It's day by day. Let's not look too far ahead and just hope it works out."

The fragility and uncertainty of the truce is, perhaps, the overriding concern among British officials here. There is clear anxiety that dissident IRA men, especially in West Belfast, will continue their bombing campaign even though the city's brigade commander, Seamus Twomey, promised that his men will lay down arms. "When we say there's a truce, there'll be a truce," he said. "We're a highly trained, highly efficient army."

If the truce endures, Mr. Whitelaw faces a fundamental problem: how to arrange it so that militant Protestants would agree to sit down with the IRA at the conference on Ulster's future. This seems highly unlikely, but so did the notion that President Nixon would have a chat one day with Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Whitelaw's initial tactic would appear to be the creation of common ground between Catholics and Protestants, together with renewed assurances to the Protestants that the division between North and South will remain.

In dealing with the Protestants, Mr. Whitelaw must seek to bridge the gulf that exists between his administration and the majority community, without angering the Catholics. At the same time he must deal with the seemingly intractable problems of the barricaded "no-go" areas in the Catholic ghettos, the Bogside and Creggan, together with the Catholic civil disobedience campaign that has resulted in more than \$4 million in unpaid rents and taxes.

It may be that in the months ahead the Provisionals will conclude that their ultimate aim of unification of Ulster with the Republic to the south has once again been thwarted—and that a new terror campaign will begin. The possibilities remain of a Protestant backlash, of IRA impotence, of a tactical blunder by a British soldier that could shatter the truce, of a gang fight that could erupt into sectarian violence.

"Many grave difficulties lie ahead," Mr. Whitelaw said on Thursday. No one in Northern Ireland—Catholic or Protestant—would disagree.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

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Informing the Next of Kin

"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail. But it's the hardest thing I've ever done in the Army."

By Gloria Emerson

FORT BRAGG, N.C. (NYT)—A woman is always asked to sit down in case she faints. If there are children, the mother is taken to another room so they will not learn of the death of their father from a stranger. It is expected that women will weep, often hysterically, but that men will take the news with greater calm and self-control.

The experiences of officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Bragg assigned to notification teams, whose duty it is to inform next of kin of a soldier's death, are ones that all men here dread.

The system of personal notification was introduced here in March, 1966, when U.S. casualties in Vietnam were running high. In earlier wars, the news of a soldier's death came in a telegram.

"I've never known a man to refuse to do it," Capt. Richard Ciccioliella Jr. said. "They feel it's a duty they have to do and they would want it done in the same way for them."

Capt. Ciccioliella's first notification on April 8 was to tell the wife of a Cobra gunship pilot that her husband had been shot down in the Central Highlands.

Deaths in Vietnam have been the reason for most of the notification calls in recent years, according to the Adjutant General Casualty Office at Fort Bragg.

Deaths not due to a war are also handled in the same way. In 1969, there were 316 notification calls made from Fort Bragg, 224 in 1970 and 188 in 1971, when U.S. troops were more rapidly withdrawing from Vietnam.

Since Jan. 1, Fort Bragg has handled 51 deaths. Only 7 dealt with men killed in action in Vietnam; 3 were missing in action.

Always Difficult

"I guess it is as difficult the 100th time you do it as the first time," Capt. Ciccioliella said, describing a call he and a sergeant made in Cumberland.

"I went to the door but it wasn't the lady who answered it," the 37-year-old captain said. "A boy, maybe 3 years old, did and I could see a little girl, 4 or 5. It was nearly 3:30 and the lady was getting up."

After establishing the woman's identity the captain and the sergeant introduced themselves and said they would like to speak to her alone. They went to a dining room.

"I told her I was very, very sorry but that her husband's Army aircraft had been shot down by enemy gunfire," Capt. Ciccioliella said. "She sort of fell down across the wall—kind of crying and weeping. She asked me a slew of questions, like how I knew it was really her husband, how I knew I was talking about the right man."

It was the fourth tour in Vietnam for the pilot, a warrant officer, the captain said, and his wife was expecting him to come home to the United States in 17 days.

"It was real hard for the lady—she kept grabbing at straws—she even ran into the bedroom and came out with a letter from him that had arrived on Saturday, the day after he was shot down," Capt. Ciccioliella recalled. "Her reaction after a while was really her husband, how I knew I was talking about the right man."

Wives (or parents if the man was unmarried) to be notified of deaths in Vietnam are only visited between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. If a death occurs in the United States, the notification team may come at any time.

This reason is that the Army fears news of a soldier's death that took place in this country may be announced by the news media before the family is told. This is not the case with Vietnam casualties.

Army Rules

Although no special expressions of sympathy—aside from the opening sentence, "The Secretary of the Army has requested me to inform you..."

—are to be used by men on notification teams; there are rules they must follow.

The families must be told of the circumstances of death and that within 24 hours they will be visited by a survivor assistance officer. He helps families settle any personal problems resulting from the death. Next of kin are also told that a message will be received within 72 hours on the disposition of remains, and that 24 hours from the personal notification, a telegram will be received confirming the death.

Capt. Robert Narler, who served in Vietnam as have most of the officers at Fort Bragg, remembered how in 1968 he had to go to Southern Pines, N.C., to tell a young woman that her husband had died of wounds when a base camp in Vietnam came under mortar attack.

"The girl opened the door and then, when she saw me, slammed it—as though to kind of shut out the bad news," Captain Narler said. "I just waited and knocked again. She was planning to leave the next day to meet her husband in Hawaii on his R and R (rest and recreation)."

The woman tried to talk as she wept and the one question she kept asking Capt. Narler was, "How did this happen?" The woman knew her husband was assigned to headquarters company with an infantry battalion and was not in a combat role, he said, adding: "He probably wrote reassuring letters to her that he was not in danger."

Initial Shock

The initial shock is so great that few wives, or parents, are able to think clearly or ask where the body of the dead man is. Details of the funeral, financial assistance including the death gratuity, benefits from the Veterans Administration and Social Security benefits are all explained by a survivor assistance officer who is also held responsible for assisting the next of kin if difficulties arise.

Officers handle the notification of the deaths of officers while noncommissioned officers do the other cases. Men on notification teams duty wear a uniform that has a jacket and tie. They are ordered to be "neat in appearance and in attire" to make a favorable impression.

"Do make the visit as inconspicuous as possible" is another Army guideline. But the appearance of an Army car, and two soldiers in their best uniform, often alerts a neighborhood that they have come with bad news.

The casualty department here is responsible for personal notification and survivor assistance for all deceased servicemen—even if they were never stationed at Fort Bragg—if their next of kin reside in any of North Carolina's 62 counties, and one county, Marlboro, in South Carolina.

Elsewhere in the country, the commanding general of each Army area delegates a base or bases to set up notification teams to inform families.

The Army directive for personal notification asks soldiers not to hold a prepared speech in hand when approaching a house, and not to refer to notes when talking to next of kin.

"Don't speak hurriedly or extend over-sympathetic gestures or manifestations which might be misconstrued," the directive also says.

Missing Men

When servicemen are missing in action, their families are also notified, and they are told that missing does not mean dead.

"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail," Maj. Chester Steckel said. "But it's the hardest thing I've ever done in the Army."

Others such as M. Sgt. Stephen Koch agree. He had to notify a woman who was eight months pregnant, a civilian employee at Fort Bragg whom he knew, that her husband had died in Vietnam. She was giving her children breakfast when he arrived.

"She took it very calmly—probably the reason was that the impact hadn't yet hit her," he said. "Yes, oh yes, she wept."

He said that it didn't really make much difference whether you had to notify the wife or parents of a professional soldier or a draftee.

"Either way it's not easy," Sgt. Koch said.



WAR IN ULSTER—A battle scene in Londonderry during June of last year. A bomb attack left one dead.



BATANT—An IRA man in battle dress in April, 1972. Illegal IRA's tactics have grown increasingly effective.



CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—A man tried by an IRA court is left tarred and feathered on a Belfast street.

Millions of Wasted Man-Hours

Russia Pays the Price for Its Cash Economy

Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW (NYT)—You're a Russian and you've got a cash economy. It has been strictly cash basis so far in a country where personal checks are rare and, anyway, smack up against wealth and money bank.

the paying of monthly for rent, utilities, and regular outlays wastes at 20 million man-hours a for the citizens of Moscow one of them has now d out, and each man-hour coming increasingly pre- in a tight labor market.

is suggested that regular be paid by employers in a system of withholding in force for income installment purchases and payments in factory-owned.

proposal, published in the Literaturnaya Gazeta, ended to curb an over- volume of paper- in a country that is just entering the age of the ster.

ough ostensibly a news- of literary criticism, turnaya Gazeta, under the ship of Aleksandr B. vsky, has become an un- ly freewheeling market- of ideas on social issues officially controlled press. was in this context that blished the suggestions of

a reader, Y. Fundator, an engineer, on how to introduce greater efficiency into the cash-based consumer economy. Under the headline "Does It

Always Have to Be Cash?" Mr. Fundator deplored the time-consuming system under which tenants in municipal housing—almost all rental housing is gov-

ernment-owned—must go to their local savings bank once a month and then line up at the rent-collection window while an elderly teller laboriously counts the money and writes out and stamps a receipt.

Mr. Fundator said his proposal would also end the humiliating practice of posting the names of rent delinquents in apartment buildings.

"It certainly is not pleasant to find your name on the list," he said. "Sometimes such lists are being torn down and, it seems to me, rightly so because those whose names figure on the list are usually people with too little time."

Regular Outlays

He thought that even the present level of computer use in accounting departments of factories and offices should be adequate to handle withholding of regular employee payments and to transfer them to appropriate government agencies.

Regular outlays in the average family budget include fees for nurseries and kindergartens, vacation resorts and children's summer camps, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and deposits in savings banks.

Mr. Fundator said his suggestion might make at least a dent into the growing paper flow by reducing the writing of cash receipts by 90 percent. Many Soviet citizens still view computers as the answer. They have yet to reach the stage of worrying about computer errors, bedeviling many an unhappy consumer in the West.

Quake Commuters Of Ancona, Italy

ANCONA, Italy (NYT)—During the day, the old Adriatic seaport of Ancona struggles to stay alive. The post office operates out of a truck, a drugstore out of a minibus. Some work goes on.

In the evening, most of the population hurries out of Ancona, crowding into resort hotels on nearby beaches and the mountain villages of the interior. Fishermen with their families put out to sea.

At night Ancona is eerie—an abandoned city, with few signs of life besides police patrols watching out for looters.

In the past five months Ancona has been shaken by 2,500 earth tremors and a dozen minor earthquakes. The people who have not moved out for good have become a population of "earthquake commuters," working in the city by day and leaving for safer places at night. They remember that Ancona was hit by a severe quake in 1930.

10 of 11 Gone

Only 10,000 persons out of Ancona's 110,000 population slept in the city during some nights last week after a few particularly sharp earth shocks. Those who stayed bedded down in railroad coaches, in their cars, under 1,000 tents in parks, or wrapped in blankets on the sidewalks. Most of Ancona's buildings—at least 30,000—are damaged and require extensive repairs or inspection by experts before they can again be inhabited.

Many of the townspeople blame the quakes on recent offshore drilling by the state oil and gas agency. Seismologists, though not sure of the cause, have indicated an area below the seabed five miles northeast of Ancona as the epicenter of the present disturbance. The regional Assembly in Ancona has appealed to the Rome government to ask international earthquake experts, including U.S. scientists, to investigate. "It's terrible," says Ancona's mayor, "to suffer from an undiagnosed disease."

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1972

Eurobonds

Deutsche Mark's Magnetism
Creates New Problems for Bonn

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 25 (REUTERS)—The big question on the international capital market this week is, "What will the West Germans do?"

Revalued for the second time in two years last December and with the nation's economy only just now emerging from a recession, the deutsche mark remains one of the strongest currencies in the world and a magnet for investors looking for a safe haven. Even before the present crisis got full blown, the Bundesbank was warning that it was concerned about the continuing inflow of foreign capital and its inflationary impact on the economy.

Subsequent events can only have made the Bundesbank more upset. And despite Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's assurance on Friday that Germany will not introduce currency control measures, there are few bankers who do not think some kind of controls are in the making.

Against this background, the recent softness in DM denominated Eurobonds is expected to evaporate. The 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 percent level on most recent issues had been competing less and less favorably, as the currency uncertainties seemed to be fading, with the 8 percent available on dollar bonds.

But with speculation in favor of the mark expected to mount again, the low coupon level is not seen as deterring investors from taking the bonds.

Currently on offer are two 15-year issues, each for 100 million DM with a 6 1/2 percent coupon. The borrowers are Courtauld, the U.K. fibers group, and the Province of Quebec. In addition, the Mortgage Bank of Finland will

soon be in the market for 70 million DM.

There were two issues priced last week: Hammsley Holdings' 100 million DM offering was fixed with a 6 3/4 percent coupon and a price of 99, and the World Bank's 250 million issue, which was issued at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

The outlook for dollar bonds is less rosy. That the dollar has been exposed anew was amply demonstrated by the more than \$1 billion that the German and French central banks took in supporting the rate before they shut down Friday morning. The losses added to the Dec. 18 monetary agreement—namely the inability of official foreign institutions to convert the dollars they held into other assets, such as gold or special drawing rights—now threaten to unravel the delicate monetary accord. The major fear, almost unspoken, is whether the current upset will lead to hard currency controls—a breakdown in the international payments mechanism that cripples international commerce and sets off the sparks to light a worldwide depression.

At the least, the present uncertainty is expected to push up the return to investors who are willing to commit themselves to a long-term bond investment. Last August, at the height of the best credit crisis, one of the best credit ratings in the world, General Motors, issued a 15-year Eurobond at 98 1/2 with an 8 3/4 percent coupon (a yield to maturity of 8.96 percent).

There are no estimates of what it will take to make straight dollar-debt attractive to investors at present. For the moment,

Economic Indicators
WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	June 18	June 11	June 18
Commodity Index...	118.7	119.5	108.9
Currency in circ...	\$61,985,000	\$61,944,000	\$58,995,000
Total Loans...	\$87,228,000	\$87,152,000	\$84,882,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,693,000	2,695,000	2,748,000
Auto production...	187,974	187,974	187,974
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,847,000	9,893,000	9,757,000
Freight car loadings...	149	175	175
Electric Pwr. kw-hrs...	34,116,000	33,981,000	33,835,000
Business failures...	149	175	175

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
	May	April	May
Employed	61,284,000	61,285,000	78,550,000
Unemployed	5,032,000	5,079,000	5,156,000
Industrial production...	100.9	100.9	100.9
Personal Income...	\$989,798,000	\$989,000,000	\$984,200,000
Money supply...	\$235,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$221,200,000
Consumer Price Index...	124.3	124.3	120.3
Mfrs. Inventories...	\$101,686,000	\$101,246,000	\$100,436,000
Exports	\$3,769,000	\$3,769,000	\$3,821,300
Imports	\$4,459,700	\$4,475,900	\$4,755,000
Construction Contracts	159	158	143

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

There are no straight dollar issues on offer. But on the secondary market, the GMB bonds are yielding 7 1/2 percent to maturity while Baa's and Shell's are yielding 7.7 percent.

A further complication for the straight dollar-debt market is that the recent issues have not been placed well and dealers re-

port much paper floating around.

Of course, further depressing prices are the new currency filters. Dealers reported almost no trading Friday, but marked prices down on the expectation of new weakness.

Convertible dollar debt is expected to fare better in the present market.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Float of Pound, Spurt in U.S. Food Prices
Divert Investor Attention From Wall Street

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—The mounting concern over rising meat and other food prices in the United States and the sudden, dramatic action of Britain in floating the pound last week diverted the attention of the business and economic community away from the state of the domestic economy and the securities markets.

On the domestic front, the Nixon administration was pondering various options to try to bring uncontrolled raw agricultural products under a price discipline that would help in the difficult battle against inflation.

It is a knotty problem—one that could well undermine the whole controls mechanism. Most observers agreed that the basic approach on meat and foods had to be a program to increase supplies. An increase in imports of meat, now restricted to about 1.25 billion pounds, would help somewhat, but it might take considerable time to achieve.

Affluence to Blame

It is the general affluence of the American consumer that is partly responsible for the recent sharp rise in food prices. The public is demanding and eating much more beef these days, but the increase in the supply has been rather minimal, while production of pork and lamb has declined. Upward price pressures have been the result, and they are expected to intensify.

On the international front, the most significant event was the decision of Britain to allow the pound to float freely after several days of speculative pressure that demanded huge support operations. It was a reflection of the country's economic problems, particularly rising inflation and

a deteriorating balance-of-payments situation.

While the suddenness of the decision to float was surprising, it was hailed by some bankers here as a constructive move that would avoid the usual prolonged period of currency support and borrowing operations.

With nothing particularly uplifting in the background news to spur it on, the stock market here marked time during most of last week and managed to retain its steady, cautious course.

It was somewhat surprising that the market was able to hold its ground so well in the face of

the rather adverse ration of economic news here and abroad.

Some Bad News

At home, the unpalatable developments included such things as a further rise in consumer prices during May, especially meat and other food; the upward course of the prime banking rate and other interest rates; the decline in durable-goods orders last month; the continued redemption trend in mutual-fund shares, and growing concern about the huge size of the federal deficit and the implications it carries for fiscal and monetary policy.

Another current worry in Wall

Street arose from the gathering strength of Sen. George McGovern's candidacy for the presidency after his primary victory in New York.

Furthermore, the stock market's technical position left much to be desired, with many more stocks setting 1972 lows than highs and with declines outnumbering advances most days.

What did sustain the market's stability was investor confidence that the ongoing recovery in the economy would be extended and broadened, with resultant gains for corporate earnings.

The stock market closed the week generally lower, with all of the leading averages showing very small net changes, in slower trading.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock average ended the week at 944.69, a decline of 0.87 for the week. All the other indexes also had a movement of less than a point.

Turnover on the Big Board for the five sessions dropped to 89.5 million shares from 77.3 million the week before.

Stocks that lost ground on the Big Board totaled 1,040 issues, against 686 that advanced and 203 that showed no net change. There were 304 that reached new lows for the year and 104 that touched new peaks.

Curious-Wright, powered by prospects for the Wankel engine, rose 5 3/8 to 49 5/8 last week after trading at a record price of 62. Volume was 923,200 shares, making it the week's most active stock. The company holds North American rights for the Wankel.

Gulf Oil added 3/8 to 25 1/8 on a takeover of 536,100 shares. It is in talks with International Oil that have steadily recently after the group was shaken somewhat by the nationalization of the Iraqi Petroleum Co.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—Stock prices drifted downward in moderate volume on the American Stock Exchange last week. The index closed at 27.97, off 0.13, and volume dropped to 18.1 million shares from 19.4. In the case of the over-the-counter issues the week to week decline took the NASDAQ index from 140.87 to 140.14.

Behind the prices there were some interesting stories. Hycol, in the medical products field, dropped 6 points one day during the week when it said it might have to increase its own selling force instead of doing a large part of selling through American Hospital Products. Hycol shares ended at 30, down 1 7/8 on the week. It led the list of most active stocks with a volume of 410,200.

Two movers on no specific news were Harrah's, the gambling casino, which has been strong in recent weeks. It closed at 55 7/8, up 6 3/4. Bowmar Instruments pushed ahead 1 1/8 to 34 1/4.

Once a stock moves over the \$100 price mark, some investors look upon it as a potential candidate for a stock split, which often brings a disproportionate price increase. Champion Home Builders gained 3 3/8 points in the week to close at 109 5/8. Earlier in the year its price was bolstered by good earnings reports and the optimistic outlook for mobile homes and camp trailers which it builds.

In the Over-the-Counter market, movers included Diagnostic Data which rose from 28 1/2 to 35 3/4 and Dekah Agrearch, which rose from 15 to 18. Meanwhile, Bassett Furniture declined from 53 1/4 to 47 1/4. Cartridge Television dropped from 32 to 28 1/4, and Graphic Scanning declined from 48 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market activity was high and bid prices for the week with the bid change from the previous week's bid prices. All quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are not subject to bid and offer prices. These securities could have been sold at a discount or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

High Low Last Change

High Low Last Crs				
AAI Corp .144	1	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
ACACI Corp.	43 3/4	26 3/4	23 3/4	- 1/4
ADM Financial	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
ADM Indus.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AGA Indus.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AGC Indus.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AID Inc.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AIK Corp.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AIT Corp.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
AIU Corp.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
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AIZ Corp.	7 1/4	7		

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has elected to redeem \$6,000,000 principal amount of Insilco Overseas Capital Corporation N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 on July 31, 1972, pursuant to paragraph 6(c) of said Notes. The following are the serial numbers of the Loan Notes which have been selected for redemption in whole or in part:

Loan Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole:

00001	00023	00053	00083	00113	00143	00173	00203	00233	00263	00293	00323	00353	00383	00413	00443	00473	00503	00533	00563	00593	00623	00653	00683	00713	00743	00773	00803	00833	00863	00893	00923	00953	00983	01013	01043	01073	01103	01133	01163	01193	01223	01253	01283	01313	01343	01373	01403	01433	01463	01493	01523	01553	01583	01613	01643	01673	01703	01733	01763	01793	01823	01853	01883	01913	01943	01973	02003	02033	02063	02093	02123	02153	02183	02213	02243	02273	02303	02333	02363	02393	02423	02453	02483	02513	02543	02573	02603	02633	02663	02693	02723	02753	02783	02813	02843	02873	02903	02933	02963	02993	03023	03053	03083	03113	03143	03173	03203	03233	03263	03293	03323	03353	03383	03413	03443	03473	03503	03533	03563	03593	03623	03653	03683	03713	03743	03773	03803	03833	03863	03893	03923	03953	03983	04013	04043	04073	04103	04133	04163	04193	04223	04253	04283	04313	04343	04373	04403	04433	04463	04493	04523	04553	04583	04613	04643	04673	04703	04733	04763	04793	04823	04853	04883	04913	04943	04973	05003	05033	05063	05093	05123	05153	05183	05213	05243	05273	05303	05333	05363	05393	05423	05453	05483	05513	05543	05573	05603	05633	05663	05693	05723	05753	05783	05813	05843	05873	05903	05933	05963	05993	06023	06053	06083	06113	06143	06173	06203	06233	06263	06293	06323	06353	06383	06413	06443	06473	06503	06533	06563	06593	06623	06653	06683	06713	06743	06773	06803	06833	06863	06893	06923	06953	06983	07013	07043	07073	07103	07133	07163	07193	07223	07253	07283	07313	07343	07373	07403	07433	07463	07493	07523	07553	07583	07613	07643	07673	07703	07733	07763	07793	07823	07853	07883	07913	07943	07973	08003	08033	08063	08093	08123	08153	08183	08213	08243	08273	08303	08333	08363	08393	08423	08453	08483	08513	08543	08573	08603	08633	08663	08693	08723	08753	08783	08813	08843	08873	08903	08933	08963	08993	09023	09053	09083	09113	09143	09173	09203	09233	09263	09293	09323	09353	09383	09413	09443	09473	09503	09533	09563	09593	09623	09653	09683	09713	09743	09773	09803	09833	09863	09893	09923	09953	09983	10013	10043	10073	10103	10133	10163	10193	10223	10253	10283	10313	10343	10373	10403	10433	10463	10493	10523	10553	10583	10613	10643	10673	10703	10733	10763	10793	10823	10853	10883	10913	10943	10973	11003	11033	11063	11093	11123	11153	11183	11213	11243	11273	11303	11333	11363	11393	11423	11453	11483	11513	11543	11573	11603	11633	11663	11693	11723	11753	11783	11813	11843	11873	11903	11933	11963	11993	12023	12053	12083	12113	12143	12173	12203	12233	12263	12293	12323	12353	12383	12413	12443	12473	12503	12533	12563	12593	12623	12653	12683	12713	12743	12773	12803	12833	12863	12893	12923	12953	12983	13013	13043	13073	13103	13133	13163	13193	13223	13253	13283	13313	13343	13373	13403	13433	13463	13493	13523	13553	13583	13613	13643	13673	13703	13733	13763	13793	13823	13853	13883	13913	13943	13973	14003	14033	14063	14093	14123	14153	14183	14213	14243	14273	14303	14333	14363	14393	14423	14453	14483	14513	14543	14573	14603	14633	14663	14693	14723	14753	14783	14813	14843	14873	14903	14933	14963	14993	15023	15053	15083	15113	15143	15173	15203	15233	15263	15293	15323	15353	15383	15413	15443	15473	15503	15533	15563	15593	15623	15653	15683	15713	15743	15773	15803	15833	15863	15893	15923	15953	15983	16013	16043	16073	16103	16133	16163	16193	16223	16253	16283	16313	16343	16373	16403	16433	16463	16493	16523	16553	16583	16613	16643	16673	16703	16733	16763	16793	16823	16853	16883	16913	16943	16973	17003	17033	17063	17093	17123	17153	17183	17213	17243	17273	17303	17333	17363	17393	17423	17453	17483	17513	17543	17573	17603	17633	17663	17693	17723	17753	17783	17813	17843	17873	17903	17933	17963	17993	18023	18053	18083	18113	18143	18173	18203	18233	18263	18293	18323	18353	18383	18413	18443	18473	18503	18533	18563	18593	18623	18653	18683	18713	18743	18773	18803	18833	18863	18893	18923	18953	18983	19013	19043	19073	19103	19133	19163	19193	19223	19253	19283	19313	19343	19373	19403	19433	19463	19493	19523	19553	19583	19613	19643	19673	19703	19733	19763	19793	19823	19853	19883	19913	19943	19973	20003	20033	20063	20093	20123	20153	20183	20213	20243	20273	20303	20333	20363	20393	20423	20453	20483	20513	20543	20573	20603	20633	20663	20693	20723	20753	20783	20813	20843	20873	20903	20933	20963	20993	21023	21053	21083	21113	21143	21173	21203	21233	21263	21293	21323	21353	21383	21413	21443	21473	21503	21533	21563	21593	21623	21653	21683	21713	21743	21773	21803	21833	21863	21893	21923	21953	21983	22013	22043	22073	22103	22133	22163	22193	22223	22253	22283	22313	22343	22373	22403	22433	22463	22493	22523	22553	22583	22613	22643	22673	22703	22733	22763	22793	22823	22853	22883	22913	22943	22973	23003	23033	23063	23093	23123	23153	23183	23213	23243	23273	23303	23333	23363	23393	23423	23453	23483	23513	23543	23573	23603	23633	23663	23693	23723	23753	23783	23813	23843	23873	23903	23933	23963	23993	24023	24053	24083	24113	24143	24173	24203	24233	24263	24293	24323	24353	24383	24413	24443	24473	24503	24533	24563	24593	24623	24653	24683	24713	24743	24773	24803	24833	24863	24893	24923	24953	24983	25013	25043	25073	25103	25133	25163	25193	25223	25253	25283	25313	25343	25373	25403	25433	25463	25493	25523	25553	25583	25613	25643	25673	25703	25733	25763	25793	25823	25853	25883	25913	25943	25973	26003	26033	26063	26093	26123	26153	26183	26213	26243	26273	26303	26333	26363	26393	26423	26453	26483	26513	26543	26573	26603	26633	26663	26693	26723	26753	26783	26813	26843	26873	26903	26933	26963	26993	27023	27053	27083	27113	27143	27173	27203	27233	27263	27293	27323	27353	27383	27413	27443	27473	27503	27533	27563	27593	27623	27653	27683	27713	27743	27773	27803	27833	27863	27893	27923	27953	27983	28013	28043	28073	28103	28133	28163	28193	28223	28253	28283	28313	28343	28373	28403	28433	28463	28493	28523	28553	28583	28613	28643	28673	28703	28733	28763	28793	28823	28853	28883	28913	28943	28973	29003	29033	29063	29093	29123	29153	29183	29213	29243	29273	29303	29333	29363	29393	29423	29453	29483	29513	29543	29573	29603	29633	29663	29693	29723	29753	29783	29813	29843	29873	29903	29933	29963	29993	30023	30053	30083	30113	30143	30173	30203	30233	30263	30293	30323	30353	30383	30413	30443	30473	30503	30533	30563	30593	30623	30653	30683	30713	30743	30773	30803	30833	30863	30893	30923	30953	30983	31013	31043	31073	31103	31133	31163	31193	31223	31253	31283	31313	31343	31373	31403	31433	31463	31493	31523	31553	31583	31613	31643	31673	31703	31733	31763	31793	31823	31853	31883	31913	31943	31973	32003	32033	32063	32093	32123	32153	32183	32213	32243	32273	32303	32333	32363	32393	32423	32453	32483	32513	32543	32573	32603	32633	32663	32693	32723	32753	32783	32813	32843	32873	32903	32933	32963	32993	33023	33053	33083	33113	33143	33173	33203	33233	33263	33293	33323	33353	33383	33413	33443	33473	33503	33533	33563	33593	33623	33653	33683	33713	33743	33773	33803	33833	33863	33893	33923	33953	33983	34013	34043	34073	34103	34133	34163	34193	34223	34253	34283	34313	34343	34373	34403	34433	34463	34493	34523	34553	34583	34613	34643	34673	34703	34733	34763	34793
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I'LL TRY POPPING BUBBLE BAG IN HIS EAR TO WAKE HIM UP

NOW, THEN, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR BREAKFAST?

TO LIKE A TRANQUILIZER PILL AND A NEW SET OF NERVES

© 1995 by Dave Coverly

By Alan Truscott

tered three slam disasters early in the match, played 44 deals.

Thanks to a rally late Friday night that cut the Italian lead from 69 points to 28, the Americans started the last 24 deals with some lead. But the Italians showed once again that they are invincible in a last-session crisis. They increased their lead in the final 12 deals to win by 63 points.

The Italian grand slam shown in the diagram received a little help from the opponents. Garozzo chose a spade one-spade opening bid, and his partner, Gian Forti, responded two clubs.

Four diamonds was a cue bid, and east's lead-directing double permitted south to show first-round control by redoubling. This was just what north needed, and his five no-trump bid was a grand-slam force. Holding two of the top three spade honors, Garozzo

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

KIAH	FOST	RUHNS
GOVER	IPSE	EEUC
FRAGMENTAL	LEUMIA	
FFEN	AST	WEL

GGUM P.A.C. CEIS
EASY BINATION
SANTA ALIES YAI
CASTLES IN THE AIR
ONE MILE CANNY
W. SPINAL SLUG
PAC UNIT XENA
MAGNET SUPER LAB
ICEE AGGREGATION
SAY SMOOS GLENNE
EAT BE DRINKS STEER

**"WHAT'S *WRONG* WITH
HAVING A SISTER?"**

"YOU WANNA EXPLAIN IT?"

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to

form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: BRAVO TRAIT UNFAIR JOYFUL

Saturday's ~~Answer:~~ *In an engine this works just*

THE NEW ANATOMY OF BRITAIN

By Anthony Sampson. Stein & Day. 773 pp. \$12.59.

Reviewed by Bernard Weinraub

ANTHONY SAMPSON has written a splendid survey of Britain today. Sampson's book is an updated study of his acclaimed 1962, "Anatomy of Britain" (Revised in 1965) when the Beatles, John Lennon and the new technologists were the pillars of a class-crumbling England. The Beatles have since split up, Mr. Wilson—once a symbol of restless socialism—has turned into a Tangierite, and the new political survival and the technological revolution has fizzled. Britain today, hardly free from class or privilege, is drifting.

This is, perhaps, the undertone to Sampson's book, to quote Anthony: "Like the ocean, you can swiftly moving across of the men and institutions running England.

The author, an Oxford-trained 46-year-old journalist, has clearly been influenced by John Gower's "Inside U.S.A." His technique is a blend of fact, cool opinion, high-class gossip and creative skepticism—in short, stylish journalism.

Where Sampson succeeds—especially for an American reader—is in his discussion of the lowest power group in Britain: "the half-made mardochs," the self-made men and women (like Prime Minister Edward Heath; Mayor

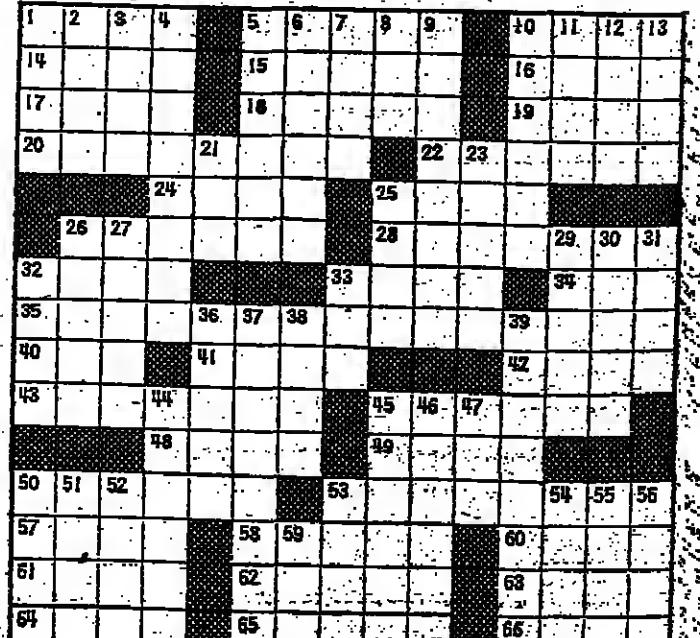
Thatcher, the education minister: Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer) who are "obsessed by competitiveness and efficiency," and part of a "new boy net" of Labor and Conservative politicians, businessmen and financiers. "It is not so much the middle-classes in general who have come into power, as the graduates," says Sampson. Ironically, Sampson points out, it is the Heath (self-made) Conservatives who "are not at ease in frivolous company," not men for badinage or small talk, and there has been almost

Perhaps most disappointing
Sampson's "Anatomy" somewhat
probes the face and heart
British but not quite the mind
The Marxist prejudice against
Irish, the anti-Semitism,
smuggles, the flabbiness and
of intellectual tedium—all of it
said more are left undiscussed
the sprawling kaleidoscope to
"and with the first, Sam-
son's book is a achievement
the sister detail, the remedy
for some, the self-govern-
ment, and the human
academically accurate
Samson's curiosity to know

1970) is an indication of the
And the Conservative party, now
under Heath's "harshly profes-
sional" style," seems politically
purposeless beyond its adherence
to taking Britain into the Euro-
pean Economic Community.
"Britain needs some harsh real-
ism, and even some sense of fear,
to face up to her current prob-
lems; and for this confrontation
Heath is well suited," Sampson
observed. "But in the end every
country needs also reassurance,
and hope with which to face a
difficult future . . . and though

By Will Wren

ACROSS		45 Chinese pagodas	13 Ending for mob
1 Book about a	delovely guy	49 Drudge	or young
5 Black Friday	event	59 Rebellion	21 Predatory fish
10 Tennis shots		53 Big brother of	23 Due
14 Biting		oodes	25 Paint poorly
15 Fictional bell	town	57 Algerian port	26 Track events
16 Release		58 Actor Tom	27 Jargon
17 Load		60 Type of suit	29 Satellite of
18 Certain pole		61 Steam	Uranus
19 Staff member		62 Rajah's spouse	30 Shades
20 Some are scarlet		63 Sicilian city	31 Literary work
22 "Night and Day"	composer	64 Gypsy Rose and	32 Nichols here
		Dixie	33 Acquire
		65 Saber	36 Port of Brazil
		66 Map notations:	37 Helen Hayes and
		Abbr.	Palace
		DOWN	
23 Seldom		1 Fish for trout	38 Dame Myra
25 Dueling time		2 Eight: Prefix	39 One who puts
26 Indian port		3 Social V.I.P.	into service
28 Restless, in	music	4 England's king,	44 Expiates
32 Atmosphere:	Prefix	1307-27	45 Cheerful one
33 "Treasure	Island" name	5 Old Roman	46 Hornless, as the
34 Gang weapon		saucer	Aberdeen Angus
35 Memorable song		6 Venerates	47 Olive yield
40 Japanese name		7 King Cole and	50 Rock's teamball
41 Egyptian month		Pendleton	51 Causal or city
42 Golfing areas		8 Saxon king	52 Wind indicator
43 Possessions		9 Korean partner	53 Greek
45 Victor's due		10 Discovers	philosopher
		11 Fail to include	54 Camel of India
		12 _____one's time	55 Zero
			R. R. stops
			56 _____



Hills Fight Way Past Expos, 1-0

Carlton's Pitcher Ejects Benches

ATLANTA, June 25 (UPI)—Carlton's pitcher, Steve Carlton, won his first major league game today as the Philadelphia Phillies blanked the Montreal Expos, 1-0.

Carlton, who was the first pitcher to throw a no-hitter in the National League since 1904, pitched a complete game, allowing only one run in the eighth inning.

Carlton's performance was aided by the fact that the Expos' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Carlton's manager, Gene Mauch, was charged with the game in the eighth inning when he was charged with the game in the eighth inning when he was charged with the game in the eighth inning.

Sunday

Bateman left the game because of a sore arm. He was replaced by pitcher Steve Carlton.

Carlton's performance was aided by the fact that the Expos' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Cardinals 5, Mets 1

ST. LOUIS, June 25 (UPI)—The St. Louis Cardinals won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the New York Mets, 5-1.

The Cardinals' victory was aided by the fact that the Mets' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Reds 5, Astros 4

CINCINNATI, June 25 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Houston Astros, 5-4.

The Reds' victory was aided by the fact that the Astros' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Pirates 9, Cubs 2

CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Chicago Cubs, 9-2.

The Pirates' victory was aided by the fact that the Cubs' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Orioles 2, Tigers 1

DETROIT, June 25 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Detroit Tigers, 2-1.

The Orioles' victory was aided by the fact that the Tigers' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Twins 5, Royals 3

KANSAS CITY, June 25 (UPI)—The Minnesota Twins won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Kansas City Royals, 5-3.

The Twins' victory was aided by the fact that the Royals' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Reds 5, Astros 4

CINCINNATI, June 25 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Houston Astros, 5-4.

The Reds' victory was aided by the fact that the Astros' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Twins 5, Royals 3

KANSAS CITY, June 25 (UPI)—The Minnesota Twins won their first game since June 19 when they defeated the Kansas City Royals, 5-3.

The Twins' victory was aided by the fact that the Royals' lineup was weakened by the absence of several key players.

Lady Ump Quits After 1st Game

Changes Call, Ejects Manager

GENEVA, N.Y., June 25 (UPI)—Bernice Gera, a 41-year-old housewife from Jackson Heights, N.Y., quit her job as a female umpire after one game.

Gera, who was hired by the New York-Pennsylvania League, was ejected from the game after she was charged with the game in the eighth inning.

Gera's manager, Gene Mauch, was charged with the game in the eighth inning when he was charged with the game in the eighth inning.

Breaking a Barrier

Mrs. Gera's appearance came after a year-long court fight which ended Jan. 13 when the New York State Court of Appeals agreed with Mrs. Gera's contention that established physical requirements for baseball umpires were unjustified discrimination against women.

Mrs. Gera had officiated at semi-pro and amateur games in the past and signed a contract with the New York-Penn League in 1969 after taking her case to the state's Human Rights Division.

Tigers Gain Split With Orioles

By Leonard Shapiro

BALTIMORE, June 25 (UPI)—The Detroit Tigers barely beat the Baltimore Orioles in the second game of a double-header last night and held onto a one-game lead in the American League East for at least another day.

Ed Brinkman batted in an unearned run in the 12th inning and the Tigers took the late game, 3-1, after the Orioles won the opener, 3-1, before 28,200.

The second game ended at 11:48 p.m., 14 minutes before a curfew would have forced the teams to resume the game this afternoon.

Joe Coleman pitched a one-hitter through seven innings, survived a Baltimore rally that tied the game in the ninth and earned his ninth victory in 14 decisions as he gave up four hits in 11 innings.

Things went considerably better for the Orioles in the first game, as home runs by Andy Schachar and Paul Blair and a strong relief performance from rookie Roric Harrison moved the Orioles into a temporary tie for the division lead.

But there also was a bit of bad news. Baltimore pitcher Dave McNally, a 20-game winner the last four years, left the opener after the sixth inning with what was described as "a muscle pull on the right side."

Saturday

It was McNally's eighth victory in 14 decisions as he bested Detroit ace Mickey Lolich, now 11-5.

At Oakland, Clyde Wright stopped Vida Blinn and the A's won a five-hitter to give California a 3-1 victory. The loss was the fourth in five decisions for Blinn, who was 15-2 on June 25 a year ago.

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Connors, Miss Evert Gain Titles

Win Warmup For Wimbledon

By Fred Tupper

LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—To the 25th American Open here for 25 years, those brilliant teen-agers Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert yesterday took the titles at the London grass court tennis championships, dress rehearsal for the Wimbledon fortnight.

Connors, 19, trounced John Fash, 24, the man good enough to upset Stan Smith in the quarterfinals and the winner over Pancho Gonzales Friday when Gonzales became involved in a dispute with a line judge and was disqualified.

Fash, the leading British independent player, was helpless under a barrage struck from Connors' left-handed delivery and could gain only eight points against service in a 6-2, 6-3 beating. Connors throws the ball farther forward on delivery than most players and Fash seemed deceived as to the length and direction of his service.

Little Miss Evert, 17, had a few anxious moments against Karen Krantzke but eventually reduced the towering Australian to impotence with a stream of superbly grooved ground shots. It was the seventh consecutive triumph for the phenomenon from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., as she won, 6-4, 6-0, easily the best tennis she has played here. Chris accepted the silver cup but, as an amateur, returned the \$780 winning prize.

Two-handed Backhands

There are marked similarities in the games of these youngsters. Both strike the ball double-handed off the backhand—a lost art reminiscent of Pancho Segura and the Australian John Bromwich and used only in top-flight tennis today by Cliff Drysdale and in their appearances here both have shown the tenacity to raise their games in the crises.

Earlier last week Miss Evert was a set down and trailing 1-2 against Wendy Overton in the semifinal, gritted her teeth and ran off nine games running. Connors had five break points against him in the deciding set with Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union and fought his way out.

"I'm enjoying it all," said Connors. "I look forward to Wimbledon."

He has the toughest match of opening day when he draws the temperamental Bob Hewitt of South Africa.

The United States also won the doubles events yesterday.

Mrs. Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals, four times Wimbledon champions, won from Brenda Kirk and Pat Pretorius of South Africa, 6-7, 6-0, 6-2. Strangely, they are breaking up their winning partnership at Wimbledon this year.

Jim McManis of Berkeley, Calif., and Jim Osborne of Salt Lake City won the men's doubles from Jorgen Fassbender and Karl Moller of Germany, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Gonzales Reported

LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—Pancho Gonzales will be reported to the British Lawn Tennis Association following disqualification from the London grass court championships, but in no danger of missing Wimbledon, an official said yesterday.

The American, 44, was disqualified by referee Ben Seal during Friday semifinals of the Queens Club tournament after arguing with a linesman, the umpire and the referee.

It is unlikely that the LTA will take any action before Wimbledon starts tomorrow, an official said.

Monzon Will Defend

ROME, June 25 (AP)—World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina will defend his title against Denmark's Tom Borg at Copenhagen Aug. 19, Monzon's European representative, Rodolfo Sabatini, announced yesterday.

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Minnesota's Jim Kaat earned his ninth victory, stopping Kansas City on eight hits as the Twins won, 4-1, on the road.

Jim Lomborg spaced seven hits as Milwaukee downed Boston, 5-2. Red Sox manager Eddie Kaeko and two of his players were ejected from the game in Milwaukee.

The struggling Red Sox suffered another major setback when shortstop Luis Aparicio fractured the middle finger on his left hand sliding into second base in the first inning. Aparicio, leading contender for all-star honors in his 17th American League season, will be sidelined about three weeks.

Rangers 6, White Sox 1
Texas scored five runs in the bottom of the eighth inning on Lenny Randle's three-run double and Dick Billings' two-run double to beat the Chicago White Sox, 6-1, at home.

St. Louis battered New York ace Tom Seaver for 10 hits and knocked him out in the fifth inning before Luis Melendez greeted reliever Ray Sadeck with a pinch-hit grand slam home run as the Cardinals drubbed the mets, 11-0, in New York. Reggie Cleveland tossed a six-hitter for St. Louis.

Manny Sanguillen ripped a bases-loaded single, sending in two runs to break a tie in the top of the eighth inning to help Pittsburgh defeat the Cubs, 3-1, in Chicago.

Braves 1, Dodgers 0
Henry Aaron tied the game with his 562nd career home run leading off the eighth, then drove in the go-ahead rally on a bunt-hop single in the ninth to complete Atlanta's doubleheader sweep at Los Angeles 1-0 and 6-4.

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SUNKEN HOPES—Boats speed on Detroit River toward sinking remains of "Miss Madison," an unlimited hydroplane which partially disintegrated in trials for Gold Cup race. Driver Charles Dunn was thrown clear of wreckage. He suffered minor cuts.

Prefontaine Roms at 3,000 Meters

By Leonard Shapiro

PORTLAND, Ore., June 25 (UPI)—U.S. Olympic hope Steve Prefontaine raced to an American record of 7 minutes 45.8 seconds in the 3,000 meters on a cold and drizzly afternoon at the Rose Festival track meet yesterday.

The University of Oregon junior beat his nearest competitor by 100 yards in topping the former American mark of 7:54.2 set by Jim Beatty in 1962. Kenya's Kip Keino holds the world mark of 7:36.9.

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By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—Hoping to reverse what Baltimore coach Gene Shue called "a downward trend the last few years," the Bullets traded forward Jack Marin to the Houston Rockets Friday night for 6-foot-9 center Elvin Hayes and undisclosed future considerations.

Hayes, 26, has averaged 27.4 points and 17.4 rebounds a game in his four years in the National Basketball Association but apparently was deemed expendable by the Houston management after he had several public disputes with Rockets coach Tex Winter last season.

A three-time All-America at Houston, Hayes had been criticized for his inability to become a team player, a factor cited for the trade by Houston president and general manager Ray Pat-terson.

Marin, 27, from Duke, averaged 13.7 points a game for the Bullets for six years and was considered by Shue "one of the best, if not the best outside shooting forward in the league. But you have to give up someone good to get someone good," Marin is 6-6.

Shue indicated he had spoken with Hayes only briefly Friday, and only to congratulate him on the trade.

"It has been said Elvin has an attitude problem," Shue said. "But you have to have talent to win, and Elvin is a talented player. I hope he'll adjust his attitude. I'm going to meet with him next week, and I feel we'll be able to work things out."

Hayes was unavailable for comment Friday night. Marin said the trade "came as a real shocker to me."

"I've never been traded before, so I don't even know how to react. I really had wanted to go to Los Angeles if I had to be traded, but I'm flattered they got the caliber of a player like Hayes for me. I've always thought of myself as a good basketball player, but it's nice to find out what you're worth on the open market."

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